The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The Hundred Days and the Unfinished Business—The Charter—Forfeiture of Life Insurance Policies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 7, 1873.

On this, the sixtieth day of the session, the Legislature seems to have no better prospect than in former years of finishing its business and ending the session within the hundred days. Very little has yet been done, and much remains to be done. After two days of hard work the Assembly has got the Annual Appropriation bill through Committee of the Whole, but with this exception, no general bill of importance has been even considered. The time has been consumed by the New-York charter and a multitude of local and special bills, which should never have been permitted to get on the files. The records show to-day that in the Senate 339 bills have been introduced, and 108 passed, while in the Assembly, 845 have been introduced and 105 passed, making a total of 1,184 bills introduced, and 213 passed. In the Assembly, 373 bills have been reported favorably from the committees, leaving 268 to be yet considered by the House; and in the Senate, 203 have been so reported, leaving 95 still on the files. When it is understood that the introduction of bills shows no signs of decreasing, it can be easily seen from these facts that there is little chance that all this work will be finished within the forty days which yet remain. But there is a disposition which is constantly becoming stronger to do all that can be done within the 100 days and then adjourn. It is admitted that if this be done, the Legislature cannot consider the work of the Constitutional Commission, but the idea is to have an extra session, on the call of the Governor, for this special purpose, so that the members can draw pay. If the Legislature does undertake to dispose of the constitutional amendments presented by the commission before the adjournment, it is evident that the session will not finally close until after the middle of May. The general belief is that it will not end in any event before the 16th of April, when the hundred days are up, and many think that even if the constitutional amendments are not taken up the end cannot be reached before the close of April. It is certain, from all this, that we are not to have an exceptionally short session.

THE CHARTER IN THE COMMITTEE.

The protracted sessions of the Senate Committee on Cities on the New-York Charter, have given rise to rumors of disagreements in the committee, which the result will prove to be entirely unfounded. The numerous amendments suggested by Mr. Eaton, which were found to be necessary to put the language of the bill beyond doubt, as stated yesterday, have caused the delay. The committee, as a whole, are going over the bill carefully, line by line, and when this is done with a document so voluminous, by gentlemen so intelligent and conscientious, time is sure to be consumed just as it has been. The committee have not developed the precise character of the amendments they are making, but it can be said that the majority are not likely to make any change in the vital points of the charter. Thus far there has been no vote in the committee upon the charter, as a whole, or upon any separate proposition, but the sentiments of the members are well known, and there need be no speculation as to what decision they will finally reach. The fact that the charter was not reported to-day has given rise to rumors of troubles in the Committee, which are totally false. The report in favor of the bill will not be unanimous, as it was not in the Assembly. The Democratic member, Mr. Tiemann, is, of course, opposed to it, and Mr. Benedict desires some amendments, as to which the majority do not agree, but beyond these two the committee will be harmonious; nor is there anything yet to show that Mr. Benedict will not join with his colleagues in giving the bill a hearty support. Whether it goes into the Senate with or without the indorsement of all the Republicans on the committee, it is sure to receive almost the entire Republican vote of that body and be passed.

THE INSURANCE BROIL.

When the reports of the Judiciary Committee was being made this morning, Mr. Tobey rose and asked Mr. Prince if that committee had not passed a resolution directing the return of a certain bill to the House that it might be referred to the Insurance Committee. Mr. Prince answered that a bill restricting the powers of the companies as to forfeitures of policies, had got into the Judiciary Committee, and, at the session last evening, a resolution had been unanimously adopted directing the return of the bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Insurance Committee, where it seemed to properly belong. Since he had been in the House this morning, however, he had received a written request from Messrs. Vedder, Dexter, Coggeshall, and McGuire, a majority of the committee, directing him to hold the bill for further action by the Judiciary Committee, and he had not therefore offered the resolution. Mr. Jacobs then rose to a question of privilege, and referring to the statements which had been made in reference to the Insurance Committee in connection with an adverse report upon another bill, said he believed that this was another attempt in the same direction. The bill which had been sent, at the request of its introducer, to the Judiciary Committee was in the handwriting of a well-known lobbyist, and he believed that outside influence was actively at work in its behalf. He had not been able to attend all the meetings of the Insurance Committee of which he is a member, but from all he has been able to see and learn, he was confident the committee was deserving of the confidence of the Assembly and that all bills properly belonging to it should be given it. The four members of the Judiciary Committee who had signed the request mentioned by Mr. Prince, then successively rose and explained that they had been requested by Mr. Hendee, of Jefferson, who introduced the bill, to do so because of the legal points involved in the bill, and that they had united in the action they had taken without any knowledge of what was in the bill or that there was any feeling about it, and with the exception of Mr. Vedder they expressed their entire willingness that the bill should be referred to the Insurance Committee. Mr. Prince then made a motion to that effect which Mr. Vedder moved to lay on the table, but subsequently withdrew it, and after further debate, in which Messrs. Pierson, Clarke and others in addition to those before mentioned took part, the motion was adopted and the bill referred to the Insurance Committee, where it seems somewhat assured of speedy burial. During the discussion it being noticed and mentioned that Mr. Hendee, who introduced the bill, was absent from the House, Mr. Lewis, of Delaware, asked whether he was absent with leave, as in that case he should consider it improper to take any action in the matter. Mr. Tobey answered that Mr. Hendee was in his seat a few minutes before the subject was brought up, and left the chamber, knowing that it would be called to the attention of the House. The whole affair was in its effect salutary, as it dragged certain unhealthy rumors into the glare of publicity, where they immediately died, and the House having in this most public manner testified to its confidence in its Insurance Committee, has strengthened its hands to struggle with the lobbyists who are constantly endeavoring to force jobs through it. The bill which caused all this uproar is said by those who have examined it to contain some provisions which ought to be enacted for the protection of policy-holders, but that the bill as a whole is one that should be very critically examined by those most familiar with insurance matters, before it is indorsed by the Assembly. After the trouble it has caused, it has no chance to pass, no matter what merits it may have.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The action of the House on the Red Book question was noticed yesterday and the opinion expressed that the clause put in yesterday, providing 100 Red Books, would be stricken out, proved to be correct. The first attempt to remove it was made in Committee of the Whole, but the members still seemed inclined to be jocose at the public expense and it was defeated. After the bill was reported to the House Mr. Herring moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the clause, and after Messrs. Husted and Jacobs had assured their less experienced brethren that by leaving the clause in they would only be voting the books to their successors of the next Legislature, the motion was carried by a vote of 65 to 31. The Appropriation bill was then ordered to a third reading, and in its final shape differs very little, if any, from its predecessors for several years past.

SUSPENDED SENTENCES.

The report called for by the Senate resolution passed on the 21st ult., of the number of sentences suspended in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions, from 1869 to '72, has been received from Clerk of the Court Mr. John Sparks. From this tabular statement it appears that, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, during the years named, there were 320 convictions, of which Judge Cardozo suspended sentence in 13 cases, and Judge Brady 2; total, 15. In the Court of General Sessions during 1869, there were 734 convictions, and 13 sentences suspended by Recorder Hackett; in 1870, 768 convictions and 30 suspended sentences, by the same Judge; in 1871, 838 convictions and 35 suspended sentences, by the same; in 1872, 923 convictions and 39 suspended sentences, as before. Total number of sentences suspended by Recorder Hackett, 117.

At the terms of the same court, held by Judge Bedford, the convictions and suspended sentences were as follows: 1869, 734 convictions and 39 suspended sentences; 1870, 768 convictions and 80 suspended sentences; 1871, 838 convictions and 56 suspended sentences; 1872, 923 convictions and 63 suspended sentences. Total number, 238.

Thus of a total of 3,263 convictions, sentences were suspended in 355 cases.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

The bill to legalize contracts for advertisements made with papers published on Sunday was read a third time in the Senate this morning. The Sunday-school unions, and other religious bodies similarly minded, had taken arms against the bill, and letters were sent to Senators, stating that only the low, venal, and corrupt class of Sabbath-disgracing journals asked for its passage. These letters had effect so far that the first vote taken on it was short of the requisite two-thirds, but on reconsideration, some time after, the bill was passed. Mr. James Wood stated that the present law on this subject was based on the idea that work on Sunday papers was done on that day, while every one knew that it was done on Saturday.

THE CITY TAX BILL.

The City Tax bill, which came into the Senate from the Assembly yesterday, and was referred to the Committee on Cities, was not reported this morning. Mr. Tiemann, who has charge of the bill, wishes to make some further inquiries in relation to it, and for this purpose it has been placed in his hands by the committee. The bill will, no doubt, be reported on Monday, as Mr. Tiemann expects to get the needed information when he returns to the city to-day.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

A final hearing will be given on Wednesday next, by the Assembly Committee on Cities, on the bill leasing the site of Washington Market, and all desiring to be heard should then be present. The sentiment of the committee seems to be favorable to the project.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported against changing, in any manner, the present judiciary article of the Constitution. The same committee reported a form of ballot which they recommend the Legislature to adopt in submitting the amendment to the people. The canal fund and debt were again under consideration.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

An Attempt to Forecast the Result of the next Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—The present political campaign, although it involves the election of three Members of Congress, is one of the most quiet ever known in the State. The apparent indifference of the people as to the result is perhaps natural, as the election occurs so soon after two exciting political contests. There is, notwithstanding this feeling, a good deal of effective work being done, and it is impossible to predict the result with any degree of certainty. The present indications are that a good vote will be polled by both parties. The Republicans claim to have made a thorough canvass of the State, which has not yet been received in full at the head-quarters, but as far as returned shows a decided gain for them over the vote of last Spring. They also claim that they shall re-elect Gov. Shaw by 2,500 majority, and the Senate will stand about as usual. They express confidence that they will elect Congressmen in the three districts.

On the other hand, the Democrats claim that if a full party vote is polled, as they think there will be, they will elect Gov. Weston. They claim the Congressmen in the First and Third Districts, and say the result in the Second District depends upon the amount of money used therein by the opposing candidate. They say that the Credit Mobilier matter and the Increase of Salaries bill have a disheartening effect upon the Republican Party, and that they will carry six of the twelve Senatorial districts, and leave no choice in another. The other tickets in the field will influence the result very little, probably.

Preparing for the Contest.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7.—Several Republican ward caucuses were held this evening to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and in some instances there were sharp contests to secure the nominations. The Democrats will hold their caucuses Saturday and Monday evening. There is a disposition to nominate the best men. There is very little political excitement, though Credit Mobilier frauds and the Congressional increase of salaries constitute the leading topics of conversation on the street. The two leading candidates for Governor—Hon. E. A. Straw and Hon. James A. Weston—are residents of Manchester, also Samuel N. Bell, the Democratic candidate for Congress.

A Woman Burned to Death—Carelessness with Coal-Oil Again.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—A frightful scene occurred about 9 o'clock this morning, at No. 22 North Eutaw-street, caused by the careless use of coal-oil. A colored woman employed at the boarding-house of Mrs. Duval, poured coal-oil in the stove to have the fire burn more briskly, and in an instant the oil-can exploded. The unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. She rushed from the house into the street literally a pillar of flame. Her screams were heard for several squares. In a short time several hundred persons were attracted to the spot. Several gentlemen stripped off their overcoats and threw them round her, attempting to quench the flames, which was not accomplished until every particle of clothing, except a small handful about the waist, had been consumed, the entire body being horribly roasted. The injuries are necessarily fatal.

WASHINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Newman—Congressmen Going Out of Business—Mayor Havemeyer Congratulates Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A petition has been circulated among the parishioners of the Metropolitan Church requesting that Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, be again assigned to the pastorate. On motion of Mr. Morton, Dr. Newman was to-day reappointed Chaplain, but before the close of the session Mr. Cameron entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

TURNING AN HONEST PENNY.

Certain impecunious Congressmen who voted for the increase of salaries, and whom their constituents neglected to return, have offered their quota of agricultural reports and other public documents for sale at fifty cents per volume, rather than send them to an ungrateful constituency.

RELIGIOUS AGENTS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The religious denominations of the country have, it is understood, made application to the President that the appointments to the position of Indian Agency Inspectors, under the recent act of Congress, be made from among their number. Some of the denominations already have applicants in the field indorsed by the officers of the Mission Society and leading clergymen.

THE COMMITTEES.

A caucus of the Senate has been called to meet to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to receive and consider the list of committees made up by the committee appointed for that duty. The report is not fully made up, but will be completed to-morrow morning.

LOUISIANA.

It is now evident that the Louisiana question will only get before this session of the Senate by a hard struggle, if at all. Mr. Morton, for one, is much opposed to considering the contested election cases arising in that State. It is clear enough that if the case is taken up an uncertain struggle, with an indefinite end, will be opened. Several of the Senators are of opinion that if affairs are left alone till Fall, the Kellogg Government will become settled in power, so that opposition will cease, and the need for interference by Congress will be over. McMillan could not, under any circumstances, be admitted, and the contest is really between Pinchback and a new election. The difficulties are so great that the policy of temporizing, in the hope of some cure to be effected by time, will be the favorite policy with Senators. This will have the effect to shorten the Senate session, and an attempt will be made to adjourn next week.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

Mayor Havemeyer has written a very cordial letter to President Grant, congratulating him upon entering on a second term, and predicting success in the future equal with his success in the past.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Conkling to-day offered a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday, but it is hardly possible that so early a day will be agreed on, though Thursday or Friday may see the end.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling's missing credentials were received yesterday, and were presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hamlin.

THE ALABAMA SENATORIAL CASE.

The Senate debate on the objection to Mr. Spencer's receiving the oath and taking his seat ended by overruling the objection and administering the oath. The vote in Spencer's favor was about in the ratio of three to two—the usual votes that were cast. Sykes had no credentials that any but partisans could recognize. It is not likely that any successful contest can be made.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

President Grant's subscription toward the Greeley monument is $100. Vice-President Wilson gives $50.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON ALUMNI OF PRINCETON.

The Washington Alumni of Princeton College, New-Jersey, hold their annual meeting and give a banquet on the evening of Tuesday, March 11. Invitations have been extended to President McCosh, ex-President MacLean, and the Professors of Princeton College, and also to the Presidents of other Alumni Associations of the college throughout the country.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, ratified the supplemental convention between the United States and Mexico, extending for two years from the 2d of February last, the time for the adjustment of claims of the respective countries through the Joint Commission. This supplemental convention awaits the ratification of the Mexican Congress. The Senate has adjourned until Monday next.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

It appears by the *Naval Register* just issued that within the past twelve months there have been sixty-one resignations, including two lieutenants, seven midshipmen, thirty-one cadet midshipmen, three surgeons, three pay-masters, two chief engineers, and five first and two second engineers. There were also thirty-seven deaths, including Rear-Admiral Crabbe, Commanders Macomb, Calhoun, and Nicholson, six captains, two commanders, four lieutenants, two pay-directors, two pay-masters, and three assistant surgeons. One cadet midshipman was dismissed, and four other cadet midshipmen were dropped, the dismissals, &c., being twelve. The number of rear-admirals retired after forty-five years of service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, is thirty-one; commodores, twenty-eight; captains, two, besides nearly 200 others, retired for like cause, or because of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries in the line of their duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from other incidents of the service.

ELECTRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

At the request of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, Prof. Tyndall, now in Europe, has consented to superintend the device and construction of an electrical instrument to be used at the signal stations of the army, for making regular, simultaneous observations of the electrical conditions of the atmosphere. It is hoped from the immense rapidity with which electric changes manifest themselves, a system of electric observations of approaching storms far in advance of any hitherto had, may be established.

THE WEST POINT CADETS AND THE SEVENTH.

The following was received here to-day:

WEST POINT, March 6.

To Hon. William W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

We were met in New-York this morning at 11 A. M., and escorted through the City by the Seventh Regiment, whose superb appearance and splendid marching have made a lasting impression upon the Cadets. The march through the City was a continued ovation. Lunch was served at the Seventh Regiment armory, and an opportunity given to the two commands to interchange friendly greetings. The reception by the Seventh, so gratifying to the Cadets, were appreciated as a distinguishing feature of their trip to Washington. We left New-York at 2¼ P. M., and arrived at the Cadet barracks at 5 P. M. Academic duty and the usual military routine will be resumed to-morrow.

E. UPTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Artillery.
Commander of Cadets.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. FREMONT.

J. Q. A. Warren, of New-York, left here to-day for that City, to press the continuance of his suit against Gen. Fremont for damages resulting to him from arrest and detention in Paris, in 1869, at the instance of Fremont, Probst & Co., owing to certain statements of Mr. Warren contained in a circular exposing alleged frauds in the sale of bonds of the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company, of which Fremont was the active financier in Paris.

MR. WILSON'S SECRETARY.

Vice-President Wilson has appointed as his private secretary Samuel Hunt, formerly clerk to the Committtee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Wilson was Chairman. Wm. D. Todd, Mr. Hunt's predecessor, has been with Speaker, afterward Vice-President, Colfax, in a similar capacity for ten years, and now designs practicing law, probably in the West.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was another crowd of visitors at the White House to-day, and up to the hour for the Cabinet meeting very many had called on the President to pay their respects, and some others, though a few, to converse upon business affairs. Among the callers were several Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Charles Hays and Joseph H. Stop, of Alabama; Dr. W. B. Jones, of Alabama, a Grant and Wilson Elector, and Naval Cadet Charles Winston, of Alabama, paid their respects to the President.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. James Brooks Again Explains His Connection With It and Loses His Temper.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Hon. James Brooks has prepared the following address to his constituents:

Enemies have taken advantage of my physical prostration from malaria, contracted in India and too long neglected, to offer up Oakes Ames and myself as sacrifices to a public clamor, in which two Vice-Presidents of the United States, several members of the Senate, and eight other members of the House were more involved than myself.

The sacrifice of a Democrat was deemed indispensable to offset, if not to protect them, and hence early in December a committee was organized, seemingly on purpose, to bring in my name with theirs, so as to make me responsible for 150 shares of the stock of the Credit Mobilier, owned by C. H. Neilson. The certificates of this stock were notoriously in the full possession of Neilson as long ago as Dec. 12, 1867, (see evidence, page 59,) but of those certificates the committee in January, 1873, chose to make me the owner upon the pretense that he, being my son-in-law, was only the apparent owner. The committee was thus organized, I say, for there were put upon it such men as Gen. Banks, a *chevalier d'industrie*, for years living in *chateaux en Espagne*, because of his known hostility to Ames, who, when asked, refused to subscribe with certain rich Bostonians to free his Waltham house from a heavy mortgage; and Merrick of Maryland, an ex-rebel Judge of this district at the opening of the civil war, whose court Congress had to extirpate to be rid of him, and who, therefore, sore and sour now more than ever, hates the whole human race because of the defeat of his aspirations to return to Congress; with Niblack, a very, very small man, in the plastic fingers of such a sly, sleek, and crafty chairman as Poland, of Vermont, whose antecedents in railroads at home are worse than anything alleged against the Credit Mobilier, this committee, after sitting two months and a half, purposely neglecting the exploitation of many rich mines of testimony, fiercely fell upon me in eleven different sittings, when my physical prostration was such that the newspapers daily reported me dying, and at last, after refusing me a hearing which I earnestly demanded, a fact which they suppressed in the first report of 523 pages, which no member of Congress could find time to read so late in the session, when it was made coupled me, a Democrat, with Mr. Ames, a Republican, for expulsion, while they let off thirteen other Republicans who, all but one, had handled Credit Mobilier, when not a share had even come into my hands. The House and the country from the start scouted such an absurd report the moment they could get at it by refusing to vote on expulsion at all. They did not censure Mr. Ames or myself, only condemned an act as old as 1867, in order thus to carry off as on a lightning rod the electricity that had been generated by the batteries of the Press upon Congress and the country. But even in this the House did me injustice, because I was not in Congress when it was alleged my interest began in the Credit Mobilier, or if, as alleged, I had any interest, it was fully disposed of before I went into the directory. Some Democratic members of Congress assented to this injustice in the belief that they could then condemn such leading Republicans as Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Kelley, Scofield, and Hooper; but in this they were justly fooled, because the great intelligence, high character, and well-known antecedents of these men are such as to make ridiculous the charge that Oakes Ames had bribed them, on that day were his dupes, as the Poland Committee reasons, and did not know what they were about. To you, my old constituents, who have stood by me for twenty-five years and over, both as an Old Line Whig and a Democrat—who have seen me, whether as a member of the Legislature in Maine, and as your own representative in Albany, both in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention, and who now see me in my eighth Congressional term, hitherto unspotted and unsuspected in every public station, I shall appeal in person, if the good God restores me to health and life, as I think he will. I shall demonstrate to you that neither myself nor Mr. Neilson, from a New-York City family of over 100 years of stainless antecedents, were guilty of perjury, as Poland charges, and that both of us told the truth when testifying that I had no hand in the Credit Mobilier dividends, allotments, or profits in any form. I shall satisfy you that the James Brooks whom you adopted in 1836, and to whom the old Whig and Democratic parties have often given the highest honors of the city, and whom Congress has honored on its most important committees—Lands, Post-offices, Pacific Railroad, Reconstruction, and more especially, the Ways and Means; and twelve years there, at times appropriating millions and millions of dollars, and at other times levying, with others of the committee, the vast revenues of the country, is the same James Brooks, now in his ripening old age, that he was when you first adopted him and ever since you thus honored him. Yours truly,

JAMES BROOKS.

THE INDIANS.

Failure of the Peace Negotiations With the Modocs—Two Murders Near Fort Benton.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—John Dolen arrived at Yreka to-night from the front. He reports that Judge Rosborough and E. Steele had been at Capt. Jack's camp for a long time, and were unable to make any compromise, the Indians being determined to fight. The terms offered by the commissioners at last accounts were that the Modocs should go on Klamath Reservation, where they had been before. Rather than do this the Indians had determined to fight. When Dolen left last night, orders had been given for the soldiers to prepare to march to the lava beds, and 300 would start immediately. The commanding officer is now determined to accept no terms but unconditional surrender. Col. Sprague, Paymaster, started for the front this morning with funds to pay the troops in the field. It is believed now that nothing but fighting will satisfy Capt. Jack.

A dispatch from Fort Benton, Montana, says a war party of Piegan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Charles Randolph a few days ago, above Eagle Creek, on the Missouri River. The bodies of the murdered men were horribly mutilated.

The Niagara River Frozen Between Lewiston and Youngstown.

From the Lockport Union, March 6.

Monday night was unusually cold in this vicinity. The mercury, however, seems to have sought its lowest depths along the Niagara River. The inhabitants of Youngstown were astonished on looking out upon the river on Tuesday morning to find it a broad field of ice, while Lake Ontario was frozen over as far as the eye could reach. Parties were crossing on the ice all day Tuesday, and yesterday to Niagara, opposite Youngstown, and several people skated from Youngstown to Lewiston and back.

A like case was never known before, as we are aware, although it has several times happened that men and teams have been able to cross on "ice jams," but this is the first instance where the river and lake have been frozen over with clear, solid ice. Mr. Samuel French, to whom we are indebted for this account, driver of the Youngstown stage, informs us that in all his staging experience he never felt the cold so intense as on his trip from this city on Monday afternoon. He says that he commenced to feel drowsy soon after leaving Ransomville, and it was with the utmost exertion that he could arouse himself.

CABLE NEWS.

The Spanish Assembly Still Discussing Dissolution—No Crisis—Malaga Pillaged by the Populace.

LONDON, March 7.—The report that the bill dissolving the Spanish Assembly and ordering elections in Spain and Porto Rico for the Constituent Cortes had been defeated in the Assembly is untrue as it is absurd. The bill was only introduced by the Government on Tuesday last, and debate has not even begun in the Assembly. The measure was referred to a committee, who have it now under consideration. The committee, as before reported, are unfavorable to the bill, and should they decide to recommend its rejection, a change of Ministry would be inevitable. But the committee is in conference with the Ministers, and the probability that the opposing views of the committee and the Cabinet will be reconciled is increasing.

Dispatches from Madrid to-day make no mention of a Ministerial crisis.

The Governor of Malaga has sent in his resignation, giving as a reason that his authority is not respected by the populace, who are pillaging the houses of the wealthy.

VILLE FRANCHE, March 7.—The United States steamer Shenandoah has gone to Barcelona. The Congress is expected to arrive here in a few hours.

The Republic and Other European Powers.

LONDON, March 7.—A contradiction is given to the report from Madrid that the Spanish Government has received an intimation that the European Powers will jointly refuse to continue diplomatic relations with Spain if a Federal Republic is proclaimed.

Figures Concerning the Carlist Forces.

The following statistical list of the Carlist forces was given about Feb. 15, in one of the Spanish papers: Saballs, Commandant-General of the Carlist forces in the Province of Gerona, commands 1,200 men, who sometimes act together, at others in detached bodies; Garceran, Commandant-General of the Carlist forces in the Province of Barcelona, has 1,000 men; Valles commands the Carlist forces in the Province of Tarragona, and has with him 1,500 men. Nasarre commands the Carlists 700 strong in Lerida; Cucula, in El Maestrazgo, commands the largest Carlist force, numbering 4,000 men; it is reported that this force has lately been routed and dispersed. Ollo commands in Navarre, mustering altogether nearly 2,500 men. Lizarraga, in Guipuzcoa, commands 1,500 men. All of these troops act in detached bodies as occasion suggests. In Biscay there are small forces commanded by Corriena, Ipiña, Balanstegui, and others. The uniform of the Carlist cavalry consists of blue trowsers with red stripes, dark-colored jacket, Wellington boots, dark-blue cloak, and the red *bogna*. Their appointments are excellent; the horses small, but powerful and sure-footed; the men well armed with long-sword, carbine, and pistols.

Accidents to Ocean Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steam-ship City of Brussels, previously reported disabled by the loss of her rudder, was towed into this harbor to-day. Her passengers and mails will be transferred to the steamer City of New-York, which has arrived here from Liverpool, on the way to New-York.

The steam-ship Moravian fell foul of the British man-of-war Gladiator to-day. The latter was so badly damaged that she was obliged to return to port. The Moravian suffered no serious injury, and proceeded.

The Bank of England Forgeries—Arrest of a Female Accomplice.

LONDON, March 7.—The Police this morning arrested in this city a woman who is known to be the accomplice and paramour of Warren, the principal in the heavy forgeries on the Bank of England. The sum of $13,570 in gold was found in her apartments. The woman gave her name as Ellen Burnham, and when the money was discovered exclaimed: "That money is not mine." She was committed to prison for examination on Friday next.

Noyes, the clerk of the forgers, who is now in custody, was brought before court to-day, and, after an examination, was remanded for a week.

Death of an Ex-Speaker, and of a Member of the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 7.—Viscount Ossington (John Evelyn Denison) died last night, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a member of Parliament almost continually from 1823 to 1872, and was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1857 to the year of his retirement.

The death of Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, member of Parliament for Tyrone, is also announced this morning. He was seventy-two years old.

So little credit is attached to the rumor of the separation of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise that their friends have not taken the trouble to publicly contradict it.

The small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Chatham.

The German Indemnity.

PARIS, March 7.—The Government has, up to this date, paid to Germany 3,500,000,000 francs on account of the war indemnity.

Imprudent Management with the Naval Cadets—Large Sick-List after Tuesday's Exposure.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 7.—The Cadet Midshipmen asked leave to appear in the procession on Tuesday, in Washington, without their overcoats, and were permitted to do so. The consequences were that on Wednesday morning, at the Academy, eighty-two were on the sick-list, and sixteen excused; on Thursday sixty-two were on the sick-list, and thirty-two or thirty-three excused; and to-day forty on the sick-list, and sixteen are excused.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The Naval Academy Midshipmen were foolish enough to go to Washington on Inauguration Day without overcoats, and suffered greatly on account of exposure to bitter cold. Most of the cases were severe colds, while a few of the lads had their feet or ears frost-bitten. It is feared that in some instances there may yet be serious results.

Senator York Indorsed by the Kansas Senate.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 7.—The Legislature adjourned to-day. Senator York addressed the Senate before adjournment on his connection with the Pomeroy affair. After his speech the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate has full faith and confidence in the statements made by Senator York before the Joint Convention for the election of a United States Senator; that Samuel C. Pomeroy did offer to bribe him by the payment of $7,000 for his vote; and, in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas, we thank him for the unmasking of Samuel C. Pomeroy, who has by corrupt practices so long held his position in the United States Senate.

Colored Men on Spanish Slavery—Meeting in Washington—Mr. Sumner's Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—A convention of colored men was held at the Union League Hall to-night to make some expression of sympathy for the colored men in Cuba, who are held in bondage by the Spanish Government.

The meeting was presided over by Lieut.-Gov. A. G. Ranier, of South Carolina, and Member of Congress-elect from that State.

Upon taking the chair he said, on his arrival in Washington, a few days ago, he called upon Charles Sumner and propounded to him two questions:

First—Whether it was advisable that the colored people should make some expression in regard to slavery in Spain, and,

Second—If such expression should be made, what action should be taken in regard to it.

Mr. Sumner had replied that it was certainly proper and expedient that some expression should be made, which, however, should be carefully drawn lest harm should be done. He closed his remarks by advocating the course suggested by Mr. Sumner, that if any action be taken it should be carefully drawn.

Speeches were made by other colored men denouncing the action of the Spanish Government.

THE MURDER MANIA.

Arrest of the Supposed Isle of Shoals Murderer in Boston—Particulars of the Crime.

BOSTON, March 7.—Lewis Wagner, suspected of the double murder at the Isle of Shoals, was arrested in Fleet-street, Boston, last night, and committed to await the requisition of the authorities of Maine, within whose jurisdiction the murders were committed. Wagner is about thirty years of age and weighs 170 pounds. He claims to be a Prussian by birth. When charged with the murder, he stoutly denied having any knowledge of it. On his person was found a small amount of money, but a watch was soon found where he had disposed of it, and his clothes, spotted with blood, were discovered in a shop where he had procured a new outfit.

The murder, which was most brutal in its details, was discovered, at an early hour on Thursday morning, by members of the Huntress family, at whose residence the outrage was committed. Wagner, who was a former employe of Mr. Huntress, arrived in his boat from Star Island at an early hour on the evening of the murder. His mission, to all appearances, was the perpetration of the crime he subsequently committed, his sneaking manner on arriving at the house being such as to give rise to suspicion on the part of Mrs. Huntress that he was intent on some object which boded no good. He passed the front of the house and to the rear, and soon after entered the house. After a short conversation, he asked Cornelia Christenson to come into the entry with him, as he had something very important to communicate. The woman, who suspected something wrong, involuntarily started to acquiesce in Wagner's request. Trembling with fear she approached the entry, where, on arriving, she discovered Wagner with an ax in his hand. With a shriek she started to return to the kitchen, where she had left Mrs. Huntress and another woman named Annetta Lawson, but before she could re-enter the door she received a heavy blow on the head from Wagner with the ax. The blow was sufficient to kill her instantly. The murderer, with the ax in his hand, entered the room where the other two women were, and, without a word, struck Miss Lawson a terrible blow upon the side. The woman fell to the floor, her agony being such as to soon occasion loud cries of distress. She was asked by Wagner where the money was that was kept in the house, being at the same time warned that if she did not tell him he would kill her at once. She continued to groan, seemingly to pay but little attention to what the brute was saying. All at once Wagner seemed to have become possessed of the spirit of a demon, and heaped the blows with the ax thick and fast upon the head and body of the unfortunate woman. Miss Lawson's head was literally crushed to a jelly. Meanwhile Mrs. Huntress, who had received a severe blow from the murderer with a chair, was hidden among the rocks on the island, remaining in her secure position until between 8 and 9 o'clock Thursday morning. She then ventured out and crossed the sea wall to Malaga Island, and by her cries succeeded in making herself heard by Mr. Ingerbredson, a man who had a house on Appledore Island. He went to her assistance and found her suffering from a blow on the shoulder, and her feet and parts of her body badly frozen, she having remained in the severe cold all those hours, with nothing on but her chemise and flannel night-dress.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—Lewis Wagner, the Shoals murderer, who was arrested in Boston last night, is expected here in the noon train. There is an excited crowd here waiting for him, and the Mayor has procured a squad of marines from the Navy-Yard to guard him.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—A large crowd of indignant citizens were gathered on the arrival of Wagner, the alleged murderer, but there was no breach of the peace. A guard of marines was placed in charge of the station-house where he is temporarily confined. The name of the family in which the tragedy occurred is Hontvet, not Huntress. Mr. Hontvet is a Norwegian, an industrious and much respected fisherman. The murdered women were of irreproachable character, and quite remarkable for their personal beauty.

Wagner is in the station-house. All is quiet. The question of jurisdiction, whether in Maine or this State, is still undecided. The case will probably be tried in Maine. Coroner Junkin's jury at Kittery have not reported yet. The victims will be buried here. Mrs. Hontvet is doing well.

Another Double Murder—The Murderer Tries to Create Suspicion of Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A widow lady, Mrs. Nancy Lanxton, and her adopted daughter, twelve years old, were found dead in bed at their home in Mattoon, Ill., yesterday morning, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case-knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Lanxton's throat, and her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death, and nicely covered with bed-clothes. A son of Mrs. Lanxton has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Lancers arrived home at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Hon. Charles Reed, of Montpelier, Vt., died yesterday morning.

A Republican caucus in Augusta, Me., last evening, nominated Hon. James W. North for Mayor.

Wednesday of next week is assigned for the vote on woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature.

A dispatch from Snake River, Idaho, says the cattle are dying in large numbers in consequence of the severe cold weather.

J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, sailed from Boston, yesterday, in the bark Edith Allen, for his post of duty.

The Cabinet session to-day was not of long duration, the ordinary routine business of the session only being under consideration.

The brig Louis, from Prince Edward's Island, for Boston, put into Halifax, N. S., yesterday, to repair damages received in the late gale.

The Lynde Hotel, in Rockland, Me., a large wooden building, with Mansard roof, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of about $7,500.

One Avery was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, for robbing the Post-office at Candor, N. Y. He had mail-bag keys in his possession, which led to his detection.

John Bowden, employed in the American Express Company's office, in St. Catherines, Ontario, absconded on Wednesday with two express parcels, valued at $10,000.

A majority of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject have reported leave to withdraw, to the petitioners for expunging the resolutions censuring Senator Sumner.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $2,378,412; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,005,000; coin, $68,191,985, including coin certificates, $28,701,500.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. George W. Hendee, of Vermont, Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Ex-Gov. A. Saunders, Mayor J. H. Millard, and Hon. N. S. Paddock, of Omaha, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, and Hon. Lyman Elmore, of Washington, and Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. J. H. Ketcham, of Dover Plains; Hon. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, Geo. Gurney, of Charleston; ex-Gov. Wells, of Virginia; C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Judge Hoge, of Columbia, S. C., and J. W. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. John C. Fremont, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Pressure to Serve the Country Abroad—Removals to be Made Only for Cause—Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President's time, each day, is now largely occupied in receiving and listening to applications for office, especially for positions in the consular service, for which the pressure seems to be largely increased. The number of people who desire to go abroad in the Government service is astonishing, and the number of opportunities for going is much less than usual. The President's policy regarding consular officers will be the same as in regard to other classes of officials. There will be no removals save for some sufficient cause. Where an officer has proved faithful, and his record in the department is good, he will be continued in office in preference to some new man, whose only claim is that he has been promised such position by his member of Congress.

The nomination of Col. Jno. W. Foster, of Indiana, as United States Minister to Mexico, will be sent to the Senate in a day or two, in place of Thomas H. Nelson, who retires. Col. Foster possesses in an eminent degree the qualities necessary for the diplomatic service, and is, moreover, entitled to this distinction by valuable services to his country and his party.

The commissions of twenty collectors of internal revenue, under the Consolidation act have been made out and will shortly be sent to the Senate. In many cases the appointees are the present assessors and assessors' clerks. The appointments have been made after consultation with Congressmen from the different districts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

A. G. Mallory, United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas; A. M. Hughes, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; Thomas G. Young, United States Marshal for Oregon; John M. G. Parker, Surveyor of Customs for New-Orleans; William Sherman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. E. R. Pratt, of the Second Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major; G. P. Walmough, to be Collector of Customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio; Adrian Van Dine, to be Collector of Customs at Aroostook; George N. Hitchcock, to be Collector of Customs at San Diego, Cal.; A. J. Sampson, to be Consul at Jerusalem; J. B. Moore, Appraiser of Merchandise at San Francisco, Cal.; E. G. Waite, Naval Officer, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Gray, Surveyor of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.; C. McK. Smith, Collector of Customs, Perth Amboy, N. J.; George Jerome, Collector of Customs, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Goss, Collector of Customs, St. Augustine, Fla.; A. O. Aldis, J. B. Howell, and Orange Ferris, reappointed Southern Claims Commissioners; P. R. Eerson, to be Associate Justice for Utah Territory; A. B. Maynard, United States Attorney for Michigan; A. R. Howbert, Indian Agent at the Sac and Fox Agency; H. W. Jones, Agent for the Quapaw Indians, Indian Territory; M. L. Stiles, Receiver of Public Money at Gila, Arizona; C. W. Babcock, Surveyor-General of Kansas.

Capt. J. M. B. Clitz, to be Commodore; Lieut.-Commander B. P. Smith, to be Commander; Commander D. B. Luce, to be Captain; Capt. A. Bryson, to be Commodore; Commander J. L. Davis, to be Captain in the Navy.

Capt. James Biddle, to be Major of the Sixth Infantry; Capt. H. C. Bankhead, to be Major of the Fourth Infantry, together with a number of other promotions of officers in the army and navy.

United States Marshals—J. R. Bennett, for the Eastern District of Michigan; E. T. Goldsborough, District of Maryland; A. B. Packard, District of Louisiana; E. H. Murray, District of Kentucky; R. H. Campbell, Northern District of Illinois; S. P. Evans, Eastern District of Tennessee; C. A. Newcomb, Eastern District of Missouri; W. O. Smith, Georgia; John Dunn, Delaware; P. R. Caril, Connecticut.

Postmasters—S. C. Dunbar, Taunton, Mass.; E. R. Pendleton, Westerly, R. I.; A. J. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.; D. B. Freshie, Morrisania; M. F. Rowe, Yonkers, N. Y.; Jacob W. Hoysradt, Hudson, N. Y.; R. B. Barnett, Norwich, N. Y.; Wm. W. Perkins, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; James Furman, Bordentown, N. J.; Jas. H. Cogswell, Titusville, Penn.; J. Park, Coatesville, Penn.; N. M. Taylor, Belleville, Ill.; Michael Piggott, Quincy, Ill.; Wm. C. Cowley, Manchester, Iowa; M. L. Smith, Ionia, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Gill, Holly Springs, Miss.; Z. H. Howe, Monroe, Mich.; M. H. Ganong, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Charles Esslinger, Manitowoc, Wis.; Wm. Mills, Jr., Alexandria, La.; John O'Connor, Baton Rouge, La.; Charles Decuair, New-Iberia, La.

NOMINATIONS UNCONFIRMED.

The following is a list of offices to which nominations were made, but not confirmed, during the third session of the Forty-second Congress, ending March, 3, 1873:

Postmasters—Ebenezer W. Turner, Weedsport, N. Y.; Hill P. Wilson, Hays City, Kansas; John B. Dowd, Rockville, Ind.; William W. Kinyon, Howell, Mich.; Charles C. Miller, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. Belle C. Shumard, Fort Smith, Ark.; Lemuel Durlle, Grass Lake, Mich.

Indian Agents—Andrew J. Simmons, Milk River Agency, in Montana Territory; Hiram W. Jones, to the Quapaws and other Indians in the Indian Territory; A. R. Howbert, to the Sac and Fox Agency, in Iowa.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—William W. Mitchell, Utah Territory; Richard Basteed, District of Columbia.

United States District Judge—David C. Humphreys, District of Alabama.

Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats—Samuel Bickerstaff, Sixth District.

Minister Resident—William L. Scruggs, United States of Colombia.

Consul—Orville McGregor, Tumbes.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Martin L. Stiles at the Gila Land District, Territory of Arizona, together with a number of nominations for promotions in the army and navy, which were not reached, and will be renewed this week.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following is a list of the nominations made to and rejected by the Senate during the third session of the Forty-second Congress, ending March 3, 1873:

William A. Britton to be the United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector-General of steam-boats.

Satterlee C. Plummer to be reappointed Captain in the army.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Thursday night through out the Gulf and Atlantic States, and is now lowest over Upper Michigan. Brisk south-west winds, cloud, and rain prevail over the Ohio Valley and lower lakes; westerly winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, north and west of Illinois; southerly winds, with cloudy weather, continue on the Gulf coast, and light winds on the South Atlantic coast. South and west winds, with clear weather, prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, the area of lowest pressure will continue moving eastward into Upper Canada, preceded by brisk south-west winds, clouds, and rain over the lower lakes and Middle and Eastern States; south-west winds, with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States; westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather in the Gulf States; cold north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather from the Ohio Valley to the North-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row:

3 A. M.	23°	3 P. M.	40°
6 A. M.	24½°	6 P. M.	40½°
9 A. M.	29°	9 P. M.	38°
12 M.	35½°	12 M.	34½°

Average temperature yesterday, 32[illegible]°.

THE SECRETS OF ERIE.

Why Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt Were So Anxious to Get Rid of Gould—A Valuable Contract.

We continue our exposures of the Erie conspiracy of last year, and now publish for the first time a document that will no doubt be read with interest, not only by financial men, but by holders of Erie stock in general.

The precise motives that led Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt to advance large sums of money for the purpose of changing the management of the Erie Railway Company have not been clearly understood by the American stockholders. For that matter, it is very doubtful if even European holders of Erie stock were let into the secret. We now propose to explain the mystery, by the publication of an agreement entered into by the Erie Company in May, 1872, with Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt. This contract was granted by the new board only two months after Jay Gould was expelled from the Presidency. It confers unusual privileges upon the English banking firm, and the company agreed to pay certain exorbitant rates of commission not only on the bonds sold, but on the interest due thereon. By this means the company hoped to secure the sale of $30,000,000 of consolidated bonds. It will be seen that the Erie Company agreed to employ Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt as their sole agents for the sale of bonds in Europe, and allow the firm a commission of one per cent. on the total amount of the semi-annual interest upon such bonds as they might countersign and issue; also, a commission of one-half per cent. upon the payment of the principal of such bonds. Besides this the Erie Company agreed that the contractors—Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt—should retain a commission of two and a half per cent. on the nominal amount of this loan to the extent issued to the public, and paid for or exchanged for bonds of previous issues, and in the same manner and times the further sum of one-quarter per cent. This commission of two and three-quarters per cent. brought the firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt the enormous sum of $825,000 in gold, alone. It will also be seen that in section seven on the contract, by which this two and three-quarters commission is specified, the contractors are authorized to deduct from the money paid for the bonds they had sold for the company, the amount that might be due them for principal and interest, commission, and other charges and outlays made by them for the use or order of the Erie Company, and then pay the surplus of the money received to the company. Under this clause Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt could very easily reimburse themselves for the expenditure of money used in securing the change of management. It was only necessary to charge the amount, and retain it from the sales of bonds.

Although the Erie Company agreed to pay their English agents such handsome commissions, the directors still further burdened the finances of the road by undertaking to settle all liens and claims for commissions made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., with some trifling exceptions.

The following is the full text of the agreement, as entered into in May, 1872. It will well repay careful perusal:

CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. BISCHOFFSHEIM AND GOLDSCHMIDT for the issue of $30,000,000 of consolidated bonds.

Articles of Agreement made this eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,

Between Messieurs Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, of Founders'-court, Lothbury, in the City of London, merchants, hereinafter called the contractors, of the one part, and

The Erie Railroad Company, hereinafter called the Erie Railway, of the other part.

Whereas, The Erie Company, under an indenture dated the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and made between the company of the one part and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company therein described of the other part, did issue thirty thousand bonds, in the form set forth in the first part of a schedule hereto,) dated first September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, of one thousand dollars, or two hundred pounds sterling each, and numbered 1 to 30,000, inclusive, and representing thirty millions of dollars, and which bonds are repayable in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and bear interest in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in gold, on the first of March and first of September in each year, in New-York or in London, at the option of the holder, and which bonds are hereinafter called the consolidated bonds; and,

Whereas, The said consolidated bonds were created for the purpose (among other things) of the conversion and extinguishment of the then existing mortgage bonds, and other debts of the company, the particulars whereof are set forth in the schedule hereto; and,

Whereas, Pursuant to the provisions of the said indenture, on the 1st September, 1870, $18,554,000 of the said consolidated bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $18,554,000 have been deposited with, and are now in the hands of, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, for the purpose of such conversion, as aforesaid; and,

Whereas, Three thousand and eighty of the said consolidated bonds, representing $3,080,000, have been deposited with, and are now in the hands of the contractors as security for the advances made by them to the company in respect thereof a large sum is now due and owing from the Erie Company to the contractors for principal and interest, and also for commissions and other charges and outlays; and,

Whereas, Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, some time since issued to the public a loan of £1,000,000 nominal in sterling bonds of the Erie Company, and the said Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. hold $5,000,000 of the said consolidated bonds as collateral security for the repayment of the said sterling bonds, and it is intended that sterling bonds shall be converted into and exchanged for an equivalent amount of the said consolidated bonds, either at par or at the price hereinafter mentioned; and,

Whereas, The contractors have agreed, at the request of the Erie Company, to issue the said consolidated bonds to the amount of $30,000,000 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed,

Now, in consideration of the premises, and of the amounts so due and owing to the contractors by the Erie Company, and of $1 paid by the contractors to the company, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, it is hereby agreed between the contractors and the said the Erie Company as follows, that is to say:

1. The contractors are hereby authorized to issue, and they will issue the whole of the said loan of $30,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds of the Erie Company, in London, at such times as the contractors shall think fit, but not later than the 1st day of January, 1873, the same to be countersigned by the contractors for verification according to the rules of the London Stock Exchange.

2. The contractors will issue 18,554 of the said bonds, amounting, in the aggregate, to $18,554,000, part of, the said loan, to the holders of the existing mortgage bonds of the Erie Company, specified in the schedule hereto, in exchange for, and against delivery of the existing mortgage bonds dollar for dollar, taken in needful at the exchange of four shillings per dollar, with a view to the withdrawal, conversion, and cancellation of the same, and if any of the holders of the existing mortgage bonds shall apply for consolidated mortgage bonds of this loan in exchange for the bonds so held by them, then an amount of the said consolidated bonds of this loan, equal to the amount of said existing mortgage debt, which shall for the time being be outstanding, unconverted and uncanceled, shall remain in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company until the same shall be exchanged in manner aforesaid for existing mortgage bonds, shall have been withdrawn, converted, and canceled.

3. The contractors will issue bonds (dollar for dollar) representing a further part of this loan to the holders of said sterling bonds, issued by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in exchange for and against the delivery of the said sterling bonds at the price of issue mentioned in the next following article, with a view to the withdrawal, conversion and cancellation of the said sterling bonds, and if any of the holders of the said sterling bonds shall not apply for consolidated mortgage bonds of this loan in exchange for the sterling bonds held by them, then an amount of said consolidated bonds of this loan, equal to the amount of said sterling bonds which shall, for the time being, remain outstanding and unconverted, shall always be retained either by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., or by the contractors, for the purpose of being exchanged against or for the conversion of such outstanding sterling bonds, at the rate aforesaid, with a view to the ultimate withdrawal, conversion and cancellation of all the said sterling bonds.

4. The residue of the consolidated bonds of this loan shall be issued to the public at a price which shall be the sterling value in London on the day of the issue of the nominal amount of the bonds in the United States currency, so that for each bond of $1,000 the Erie Company shall receive the equivalent of £1,000 in United States currency, less commissions and charges as hereinafter provided.

5. The contractors shall be entitled to and shall receive, out of the proceeds of the loan, or be otherwise paid by the Erie Company, a commission of two and one-half per cent. on the nominal amount of this loan, that is to say, upon $30,000,000. They will also be in like manner entitled to receive or be paid one-quarter per cent. on the same nominal amount for brokerage.

6. The Erie Company will, during the currency of this loan, employ the contractors and their satisfactory successors for the time being of their present firm, as agents of the said company for the payment in London of the interest of this loan, and of the principal thereof as and when the same shall become payable. And the contractors may and they are hereby authorized to stamp or otherwise indorse on the bonds of this loan and upon the coupons annexed to such bonds a statement or announcement that the interest and (as and when the same shall become payable) the principal of this loan will be payable at the office of the contractors or their aforesaid successors, as the agents in London of the Erie Company. And the contractors and their satisfactory successors shall be entitled to, and the Erie Company will, on the day on which each coupon shall become payable, pay to the contractors a commission of one per cent. on the total amount of the semi-annual interest upon such of the bonds as the contractors shall issue or countersign, for their charges and commissions for such payments of interest, and also a commission of one-half per cent. upon the payment of the principal of such bonds, which further commission shall be payable by the Erie Company to the contractors on such of the said bonds of this loan as they shall issue or countersign, and such commission to be paid on the aforesaid bonds whenever the same may be actually paid.

7. Out of the moneys which shall come to their hands from the issue of this loan from time to time, the contractors shall, in the first place retain their said commission of two and one-half per cent. on the nominal amount of this loan to the extent, and as and when issued to the public, and paid for or exchanged for bonds of the previous issues, and in the same manner and times the said further sum of one-quarter per cent. on the said nominal amount for brokerage, and shall, in the next place, retain the amount which shall be due and owing to them from the Erie Company for principal and interest, commission, and other charges and outlays in respect of any advances made by them to or for the use or order of the Erie Company, and shall pay the surplus of the said moneys to the said Erie Company.

8. The Erie Company will make all needful and proper arrangements, and duly settle all liens, claims for commissions or otherwise which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. may have or make against the company, except the commissions payable to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. under the two deeds the 8th and 14th days of December, 1871, which are to be paid by the contractors in respect of any bonds of this loan, which they, the contractors, shall issue and countersign so as to free the said consolidated mortgage bonds held by the said Loan and Trust Company and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., respectively, as aforesaid, and will do all other acts and things which may be necessary for enabling the contractors to issue this loan, and placing the said consolidated bonds under their control for that purpose.

9. The contractors shall in any event only be bound to account to the Erie Company for their issue price of such of the bonds of this loan as may be issued by them to the public, subject to the payment of commission and brokerage at the several rates aforesaid, and neither herein contained shall, as between themselves and the Erie Company, fetter or interfere in the ordinary dealings of Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt in the bonds or shares of the Erie Company, or prevent the said Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt from acquiring or disposing of or otherwise dealing in the ordinary course of business or otherwise at their own risk, account, and benefit in any of the said bonds of the company, and whether or not the subject of these presents, in the same manner as though Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt were not parties to these presents or agents of the company, and they shall be entitled if they think fit to acquire at their own risk, and for their own account, any of the said consolidated bond or bonds to be converted.

10. It is expressly understood and agreed that the Erie Company shall not be compelled to deliver to the contractors, nor shall they sell to the public under this contract, any of the said consolidated bonds now outstanding and supposed to be held by parties in New-York, amounting to the sum of $3,080,000 of the said bonds, or thereabouts, unless the Erie Company, by purchase or otherwise, regains possession or control of said bonds; but whenever the Erie Company does obtain the said the said bonds or any of them they shall be held to be embraced in this agreement. And further that the Erie Company shall not be compelled to deliver to the contractors, nor shall they sell to the public any of the aforesaid bonds as lodged with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, or with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, except *pari passu* with the withdrawal, conversal or cancellation of an equal amount of the bonds of the Erie Company, to secure or provide for which such consolidated bonds are now held by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

11. It is further agreed that the contractors will not issue, nor stamp, or indorse any of the consolidated bonds or coupons already issued as above and supposed to be held in New-York, such bonds, amounting, in the aggregate to the sum of $3,080,000 of the said bonds, or thereabouts; nor aid in giving currency or circulation to such bonds, unless the same shall come into the possession of, or under the control of the Erie Company, as is provided in section 10 of this agreement.

In Witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the said party of the second part has caused these presents to be sealed with its corporate seal, and the same to be signed by its president, and attested by its secretary the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO—FIRST PART.

United States of America (E.R.) State of New-York.

One Thousand Dollars, Two Hundred Pounds.

The Erie Railway Company.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Know all men by these presents: That the Erie Railway Company acknowledges itself indebted unto Horatio N. Otis, or to the bearer hereof in the sum of one thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard value and fineness which the said company promises and agrees to pay in like coin, or in sterling money, at the rate of four shillings to the dollar, to the said Horatio N. Otis or to the bearer hereof at his option on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, at the office of said company in the City of New-York, with the interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in like coin, payable half-yearly at the said office in the City of New-York, or at the agency of the said company in the City of London, at the option of the holder, on the 1st days of March and September in each year, on the presentation and surrender of the annexed coupons as they severally become due. And the said company further agrees with the holder hereof that this bond may be transferred upon the books of the company in New-York, or at any other place the company may keep transfer-books for that purpose, but after a registration of ownership certified hereon by the transfer agent of the company, no transfer except upon the books of the company shall be valid unless the last transfer upon said books be to bearer which shall restore the transferability by delivery, and this bond shall continue so subject to successive registration and transfers to bearer as aforesaid at the option of each holder. Upon the failure to pay any one of the coupons hereto attached upon due presentation on and after maturity and offer to surrender the same, provided said default continue for the space of six months thereafter, the principal of this bond shall immediately become due and payable. This bond is one of a series on an issue amounting to in the aggregate to $30,000,000, and consisting of 30,000 bonds, each for the sum of $1,000, as an equivalent of £200, and numbered from one to 30,000 inclusive, all which are equally secured by mortgage bearing even date herewith duly executed and recorded and delivered by the obligee to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York in trust, and conveying to the said trustee all the railways owned by said company, together with all and singular the equipments, appurtenances, and franchises therein mentioned, as by reference thereto will more fully and at large appear, but subject nevertheless to the existing priority of lien of bonds given by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, viz.: Of the bonds generally known as first mortgage bonds, issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, amounting in the aggregate to $3,000,000; and of the outstanding second mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $4,000,000; and of the outstanding third mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $6,000,000; and of the outstanding fourth mortgage bonds amounting in the aggregate to $4,441,000; and of the outstanding fifth mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $936,500; and also subject to priority of the outstanding mortgage bonds given by the Buffalo branch of the Erie Railroad Company upon that part of the said railroad which is between Hornellsville, in Steuben County, and Attica, in Wyoming County, New-York, amounting in the aggregate to $186,000, and for security of satisfaction and cancellation of all said recited prior lien bonds, an equal amount of this present series or issue, to wit: $18,254,000 of these bonds are reserved and remain pledged in the hands and actual possession of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, in trust for that purpose, and to be withdrawn from said trust only on presentation to and cancellation by the said Trust Company, or by its successor in said trust, of an amount of such prior lien bonds equal to the amount of this series or issue then to be withdrawn from said trust, from time to time, until all are cancelled. This bond shall not become obligatory until authenticated by a certificate endorsed hereon, signed by the said trustee.

In testimony whereof the said Erie Railway Company has caused its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and the same to be attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, and the coupons annexed by the name of said Secretary, on this first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Signed,) JAY GOULD, President.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company hereby certifies that this bond is one of the thirty thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, or two hundred pounds each, when in sterling currency, secured by the mortgage referred to above, and that said mortgage is duly recorded as authorized by law.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ——, President.
By ——, Trustee.

FORM OF COUPON.

$35 *The Erie Railway Company.* $35

Consolidated Mortgage.

Will pay the bearer Thirty-five dollars in U. S. Gold Coin at their office in the City of New York, or Seven pounds sterling at their agency in the City of London, on the First day of September, 1920, being yearly interest on bond.

HORATIO N. OTIS.
No. 4,500. Secretary.

FORM OF INDORSEMENT ON BOND.

$1,000 or £200. No. 4,500.

State of New-York.
United States of America.
Erie Railway Company.
Consolidated Mortgage Bond.

Interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, in United States gold coin, or at their agency in the City of London, in sterling currency, at the option of the holder.

Principal due 1st September, 1920.

Date of registry.	In whose name registered.	Transfer agent.

Second Part.

SCHEDULE.

Total issue.....$30,000,000

Amount. Classes.
$3,000,000..First Mortgage Bonds.
4,000,000..Second Mortgage Bonds.
6,000,000..Third Mortgage Bonds.
4,441,000..Fourth Mortgage Bonds.
936,000..Fifth Mortgage Bonds.
186,000..Buffalo Branch.

$18,553,000
500..Extra Bonds.
$18,554,000..In hands of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
3,080,000..Deposited with the contractors. Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt.
3,365,000..In New-York, outstanding or with Company.

$25,000,000
5,000,000..With Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.

$30,000 000 $30,000,000

(Signed.)
BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT.
GILSON HOMAN, } Directors of the
W. WETMORE CAYDEN. } Erie Railway Co.

BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT,
By their Attorney. [L. S.]
H. L. GOLDSCHMIDT. [L. S.]
The Erie Railway Company, by
JOHN A. DIX, President.

Internal Revenue stamp, 35 cents, cancelled. (Seal of Erie Railway Company.)

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

United Kingdom.
England,
London.

Be it known that on the day of the date hereof, before me, William Grain, of the City of London, Notary Public duly admitted, and sworn a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New-York, personally appeared, at the said City of London, Henry Lewis Bischoffsheim, of Founders'-court, in the said City of London, merchant, a partner in the firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, parties named and described in the foregoing articles of agreement, and which said Henry Lewis Bischoffsheim is personally unto me well known, and he then and there, before me, sign, seal, and deliver the said foregoing articles of agreement, and did also acknowledge the same to be his act and deed, and the act and deed of his said firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and official seals in London aforesaid, this eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[Seal.] W. GRAIN,
Notary Public.

A Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New-York.

LIBRARY OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Necessity of Such an Institution—Report of a Committee of the Medico-Legal Society.

The following report of the Library Committee was made at the last meeting of the Medico-Legal Society:

To the Medico-Legal Society:

GENTLEMEN: The select committee, to whom was referred so much of the inaugural address of the President as relates to founding a complete library of medical jurisprudence for the use of this society, and to devise ways and means for that purpose, beg leave to report that the want of a complete and unique library in this City, which shall contain every accessible work upon medical jurisprudence, is one felt and recognized by both professions of law and medicine.

It is, beyond a question, the duty of this society to meet this great and pressing want; and it is, in the opinion of your committee, within its power to do so, and at a very early day. The public libraries of this City do not at all meet, nor are they likely to provide for, this daily increasing need. The professions and will not contain in their catalogues even a limited number of works upon this most important subject. If we should select only such volumes as are published in the English, French, and German languages, it would not, it is thought, require more than 1,500 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, to embrace them all.

The value of such a collection cannot well be overestimated by the two professions. Your committee recommended to the Executive Committee the adoption of a resolution calling upon each member of the society to contribute one bound volume to the library, which recommendation was unanimously approved by the society at a recent general meeting, and contributions from it are now being made of bound volumes, in pursuance of this general resolve upon that subject. The number of volumes necessary to make the library perfect and complete is relatively so small that, in the judgment of your committee, it is the duty of the society to take immediate steps to complete and equip the library at once. We are satisfied that a general appeal be made to the members to subscribe a sufficient sum to complete this library. We also recommend that the committee be authorized to promise such persons as contribute to this library who are not members of this society the free use of the library.

Your committee also call the earnest and immediate attention of members to the action of the society in regard to the contribution of volumes, and ask that these donations be at once made and sent to Mr. Clark Bell, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, who has consented temporarily to furnish shelves for such volumes as may be received, until more complete and proper arrangements can be made for the permanent location of the library. Your committee are preparing complete lists of all accessible volumes on these subjects for the use of members in selecting volumes for contributions. It is suggested by your committee that such members as prefer not to be embarrassed by the selection of a volume, in compliance with the general resolution, may send such sum of money as they choose to the President, Mr. Clark Bell, who has consented in each such case to take charge of the selection of the volume, and place it to the credit of the person making the contribution. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) R. S. Guernsey, Stephen Rogers, M. D., George H. Yeaman, David Dudley Field, William A. Hammond, M. D., John C. Peters, M. D., Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.

Oyster and Fish Trade of Norfolk.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The oyster and fish trade in Norfolk is enormous, and seems capable of almost indefinite expansion. The waters with which the city is connected abound in the greatest variety of fish of the finest flavor known to epicures, and extensive fisheries are in operation from April to November. Last year one of these fisheries contracts to furnish a dealer forty bushels every day during the season, and does not expect that contract to exhaust by any means his supply. Perch, chub, and other varieties of very fine fish, are now abundant in the Norfolk markets. The sale of fresh fish in Norfolk for the season of 1872 amounted to about $200,000. The chief inspector of oysters reported that during the year 1869 there were engaged in taking oysters in Virginia waters, 5,000 small boats and 1,000 vessels of over five tons, the total amount taken being 10,830,000 bushels. About one-fourth of these oysters are disposed of in Norfolk. One of the dealers here sold in the season of 1871-72, 137,000 bushels, and will increase his trade largely this season. They are packing oysters there for Liverpool and other foreign ports, and the trade seems but just beginning.

An Alleged Fugitive from Justice Arrested.

On July 19, 1871, Martin Rielly was arrested in this City charged with having committed a felonious assault upon John Clark, and was released on $2,000 bail to await trial, Thomas Gilroy, of No. 542 West Thirty-sixth-street, furnishing the necessary security. Rielly was subsequently indicted, but when the case was called for trial he failed to put in an appearance, and the bail was forfeited. Rielly went to Chicago, where he was arrested for a similar offense, but was discharged. As he was leaving court he was rearrested by Detective Heidelberg of this City, on a bench warrant issued by District-Attorney Phelps, and brought back here for trial. He was taken to the District-Attorney's office yesterday and committed to the Tombs without bail.

THE COAL FAMINE.

The Present Positon—Dark Prospects—Mr. Ball's Views—The Question in the Commons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873.

For the moment the severity of the coal famine, which is just at present the great and vital question here, is relaxed, but the gravity of the difficulty relates not so much to the present as to the future. Many of the iron-works between the Tyne and the Tees are lying off for want of coal, and it is estimated that not fewer than 300 puddling-furnaces at Middleborough, Stockton, Darlington, and in the Bishop Auckland district, will soon be idle in consequence of the scarcity and dearness of fuel. The price of coal is, of course, a serious element in the price of the commoner kinds of manufactured iron. In the steel trade it is of comparatively less consequence, and the steel-works, which can afford to meet the increase, are as busy as they can be. Some people seem to be disposed to derive consolation from the fact that there are vast and valuable coal-fields in India and China, but this is a consolation of a somewhat sentimental kind, and leaves out of account the cost of transit from the extreme east of Asia to the extreme west of Europe. It is more to the purpose to consider whether the supply here can be increased; and the scarcity has naturally given great stimulus to geological researches. Old pits are being re-examined, and new borings undertaken. It is reported that seams of coal have been discovered at Richmond and in Wensleydale, (in the North Riding of Yorkshire,) but it remains to be seen what is the quality and extent of this new finds. It must be borne in mind that the essence of the coal question is not merely the total quantity of carboniferous matter which can be got at, but the quality and cost of working it. Hitherto the industrial supremacy of England has been in a great measure due to her command of large supplies of the best kinds of coal, at a moderate cost. What is to be feared is a continued increase of price, and deterioration of quality. Some important experiments as to the economical use of coal are now being carried on at Woolwich Arsenal, and Prof. Bloxam is expected to give some valuable hints on this subject in his approaching lecture on "What should we do without Coal?"

BLACK PROSPECTS.

Mr. John Ball draws a pretty picture of the future of England in a letter to to-day's *Times*, in which he points out that the very existence of England as a great nation depends upon the continuance of a supply of coal of good quality at a price not much higher than has now been reached. He believes that long before the complete exhaustion of the coal-fields, the increased cost of raising the mineral from the deeper beds, and the inferiority of its quality when it becomes necessary to resort to thinner seams, will operate so much to the disadvantage of British manufactures that they must gradually be beaten out of the field in the markets of the world. Mr. Ball, you see, does not mince matters. Here is his horoscope of the approaching condition of the country:

Whenever the coal supply is exhausted, Great Britain must return to a condition economically similar to that which prevailed before the Norman conquest. If during the interval the cultivation of forests be wisely developed, it may become a more populous, though smaller Norway, with a milder climate, and a larger proportion of the soil available for agriculture. Some of the rougher forms of manufacture may still be carried on by the help of water-power, but even in the home market goods easy of carriage will probably be supplied more cheaply from countries possessing more abundant sources of mechanical power. Agricultural progress will have been checked by the impossibility of applying machinery to aid the work of man and beast, and, with no great markets at hand, the prospect of this and the sister island of an active export trade in provisions is very unfavorable.

Mr. Ball is disposed to estimate the duration of the coal supply at two hundred years, assuming that the increased consumption which has been going on of late years will be reduced, and this period may be further extended by careful economy. The present rise of prices is good, he thinks, in so far as it is likely to prevent waste and prepare the country for the future which awaits it. Admitting that coal is being exhausted not only in England but elsewhere throughout the world, Mr. Ball suggests that the day is not distant, perhaps, when the homes of the great nations that must at a future time do the manufacturing work of the world will begin to fix themselves in upper India or tropical America.

The regions of the earth, he says, possessing permanent stores of force available for the future wants of mankind, must either be the great mountain districts, where the water raised by the sun falls in such abundance as to supply motive power, or where the same solar force maintains the constant atmospheric currents which we call trade winds; or, finally, those where sunshine is most continuous and intense, and whose, by processes yet to be discovered, its energy may be transformed into an available and portable form.

But if sunbeams are to be caught and set to drudge in this way, it will certainly not be in England, and for the best of all reasons, because there are none to be caught, or, at least, none worth catching for such a purpose. From the earth's crust, besides coal, nothing is to be hoped for except a moderate quantity of mineral oil; and Mr. Ball ridicules the idea of scientific men inventing a new source of mechanical energy. It is true, of course, as Mr. Ball says, that no man of science can invent a source of mechanical energy any more than he can invent matter; but he may be able to discover a new application of an old force, or usefulness of a force which is at present neglected. The proper course, Mr. Ball suggests, would be for the country to buy up all the coal-fields and dole out the contents under careful management; but he is hopeless of this being done. The next best thing, in his opinion, would be to tax coal in proportion to its price, which I need hardly point out, is a scarcely disguised form of confiscation. A cry, however, which gets stronger every day, is being raised for a heavy tax on exports of coal—another form of confiscation—and the Government will probably have some difficulty in resisting the agitation.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Last night there was an important and interesting debate on the coal question in the House of Commons. Mr. Mundella, the member for the great hosiery town of Nottingham, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the present dearness and scarcity of coal. He said he thought Sir W. Armstrong had understated the loss through the dearness of coal when he put it at forty millions sterling; seventy millions would be nearer the mark. His coal tax, in fact, was equal to all the imperial taxes put together. He knew of one place in Lancashire where the wages paid were £1,000 a day less than they would be but for the high price of coal. Giving his own experience of a mine in which he was a shareholder, he asserted that a year and a half ago, in the South-west Riding of Yorkshire the price of coal at the pit's mouth was from 6s. to 8s. per ton, the wages of the workmen were 2s. 6½d., and the coal sold in London for about 20s. per ton. At the present time the coal was selling at the pit bank for 18s. to 20s. per ton, and in London, the cost of transit being 8s., at 45s. to 50s., and to the poorer classes 60s. per ton, while the wages had only been raised from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2½d. per ton. Last week the coal proprietors of South Yorkshire held a meeting to denounce the middlemen, who were pocketing a premium of more than twenty shillings a ton. Mr. Vivian, who originated the Coal Commission which reported a year or two since, ridiculed the idea that the stock of coal would be exhausted in a hundred years, for the population could not increase with the rapidity which this involved, and if it did, it would be short of water as well as coal. His experience in the Royal Commission satisfied him that England had coal enough for upward of 1,200 years. In 1866 he had predicted that the difficulty would be labor, and so it had proved. Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, who is himself interested in Welsh coal mines and iron works, observed that the immediate cause of the rise of prices was a concurrence of two circumstances. The one was the sudden expansion of the demand for iron at the same time that there was a general increase of trade of almost every kind in which fuel was essential to production; and the other was the coincidence of a great demand for increased wages among the colliery population. In his own district (Merthyr Tydvil) the increase of wages had led not only to a decrease in the amount of coal produced, but to a positive decrease of the earnings of the workmen themselves. The Welsh strike, he explained, concerned only the coal used for the iron-works, and did not reduce the supply of house coal; indeed it had rather increased it. There had, in recent years, been a great reduction in the waste of fuel, and there was scarcely a boiler in the country which now used half as much coal as before. More, he hoped, would be done in this direction. The Government agreed to the committee, and it was at once approved by the House.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Louisville Medical College has just sent out fifty-one new doctors.

There is now a Democrat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts for the first time in nine years.

A child in Hartford, Conn., which has attained the age of twelve days, weighs a pound and a half.

The railroad conductors in Canada have just held a convention in Toronto, and formed a life insurance association for their benefit.

The Philadelphia alumni of Harvard College, to the number of twenty-five, dined and wined together Wednesday night.

Philadelphia congratulates itself on saving $360,000 by the postponement of the vote on the Local Option bill until the regular election.

A young man in Brattleboro, Vt., beat his mother, and was fined $1 for it. He is probably mean enough to ask his mother to pay the paltry fine.

The Republicans of the First District of Washington County have nominated Mr. William H. Tefft, editor of the Whitehall *News*, to fill the vacancy in the Assembly.

The New-England Female Medical College in Boston closed its twenty-fifth annual term Wednesday, conferring the degree of doctor of medicine upon eight young ladies.

The members of the Illinois Legislature are agitated on the subject of railroad passes. Some of them have returned their passes to the companies from which they received them.

The Painted Post *Times*, which recently lost its office by fire, has re-established itself in a new locality, and, with new type and new press, re-enters upon its deserved course of prosperity.

Public-spirited citizens of Portland, Me., are already at work making preparations for the entertainment of the members of the Society for the Advancement of Science, which will hold its annual meeting in that city in August next.

A parallel to a recent marriage in New-Jersey is reported from Waterloo, Jackson County, Mich., where a man of eighty married a young woman of twenty-two, and gave her $11,000 before the ceremony, as compensation for the disparity in ages.

The Relief Committee of Boston have written another letter, saying that no aid is required for the sufferers by the great fire in November. They say they have met all demands, and have reserved a trust fund of $80,000 for the benefit of the families of the firemen who lost their lives.

Senator Powell Clayton wrote a letter before the recent special election in Arkansas, in which he took high ground in favor of the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the State to enfranchise the ex-rebels. He said it had been from the beginning a Republican measure.

A call is out for a meeting of citizens of Connecticut who favor the speedy holding of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. It is to be held in Middletown, Wednesday, March 19. The call is signed by N. Wheeler, Leonard Bacon, Henry C. Robinson, Benjamin Douglas, and others, residents of Bridgeport, Hartford, New-Haven, and Middletown.

The wooden harbor works of San Francisco are threatened with entire demolition by a new and destructive species of pile-borer that has recently commenced its ravages. It is called the limnoria, and a member of the Academy of Science informs us that it belongs to the Sessile-eyed Crustraceans, order Isopoda, division Normalitar, tribe Liberatea, family Asellidee, genus Limnoria.

A rough old Michigan man, who was opposed to the holding of religious service in the school-house, got inside and bolted the door. But the muscular Christians came and broke in the door, and when he opposed their entrance there was a little scrimmage, in which he got decidedly the worst of it. Thereupon he had many of them arrested, and, after a two days' trial, he was again worsted, and resolved to contend no longer.

Daniel P. Wilder, of Plymouth, Vt., has just been tried and acquitted on the charge of keeping a post-office in violation of law. He was until lately postmaster of the town, and after the appointment of his successor and the removal of the office to a distance, still displayed the sign, and for the convenience of his neighbors, received and distributed their mail matter, it being brought to him from the regular office by the stage-driver.

Alluding to the case of a young woman recently committed to the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, while suffering from a religious monomania, and convinced that she was lost beyond redemption, Dr. Workman, the superintendent, said that he had seen a large number of this class of the insane, and his experience was that they were all good, moral, and very pious persons. He could not recall one single case in which this delusion was present in a person of bad character.

Several Massachusetts manufacturers appeared before a committee of the Legislature, Thursday, to remonstrate against a reduction of the hours of labor. They insisted that, if made, it would prevent them from competing with mills outside the State, and compel them to reduce the pay of the operatives. Some thought if the subject was let alone it would regulate itself in a short time, or when other improvements in machinery had been made.

An enraged father attacked a teacher while he was taking his noon lunch in his school-house, in Ohio, a few days ago, and knocked him down with a chair. The teacher recovered his feet, and attempted to escape by the door, but he found it had been locked by the man's son. He then turned upon his assailant, and stabbed him five times with a pocket-knife with which he had been cutting his food. The wounds are probably fatal, but the teacher has been discharged from arrest, after an examination, and is continuing his school as if nothing had happened.

Expensive Marriages.

The *Levant Herald* of the 12th of February says: "The recent trip of Ziver Bey to Egypt, as the representative of the Sultan at the marriages of the members of the Khédive's family, appears to have been in all respects a most agreeable one. Not only was His Majesty's first chamberlain housed in one of the vice-regal palaces and regaled with the best of fare; not only did he receive from the Khédive and from the Egyptian princes and princesses a number of costly articles of jewelery and other valuable mementoes; but, over and above these elegant trifles, Ismael Pasha crowned the generous edifice by the very magnificent 'gratification' of a sum of £T.25,000. These marriages, with the fêtes attending them, and the entertainment of invited guests, are said to have entailed an expense, while they lasted, of upward of £6,000 sterling a day."

Sir Bartle Frere's Mission.

An English correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writes from Zanzibar: "We should be too sanguine if we imagined that our task would be completed when we have done with the Sultan. In Arabia, Persia, and Turkey the demand for slaves is so great that man-hunting is a very profitable business; and what now can be done without difficulty under the flag of the Sultan of Zanzibar, will then be continued under the Turkish or French flag, and we shall be powerless. Of course, the vessels of those nations would not continue openly and avowedly the slave trade as it is done now. The thing would be done in a different manner. The French consuls in the French settlements on the coast islands are merchants, and know how to push their advantage. The Arabs would go through the formality of purchasing it, but on a French island, under French protection, and French passports for themselves and 'twenty to forty servants,' and thus evade the law. The horrors of the slave trade may be seen from the following letter: Capt. Malcolm's boats seized near Dara, about forty English miles from Zanzibar, a slaver which was about to land twenty-two slaves. It had come from Kiloa, which is distant only 120 miles, and had, therefore, made a shorter journey than from Rotterdam to London. Nevertheless these twenty-two slaves were all that was left of a cargo of seventy-two which the vessel had taken in."

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Arrival and Shipment of the School Material—A New Street Railroad Car.

Yesterday the first instalment of those particular objects proper for the exemplification of our school system arrived in the City, to be shipped in Vienna, via Trieste, to-day per Bremen steamer Main, the model school-house, some 40 by 50 feet, will be forwarded. This school-house will be perfect in itself, having the school-room, the platform, clothes-room, cabinet, ventilators, wardrobe, library, and, in fact, everything save the little boys and girls and the school-master. Want of funds still hampers the action of Gen. Van Buren, the United States Commissioner, but it is believed that in a few days a portion of the $260,000 appropriated by Congress will be placed at his disposal, when the work of shipment will commence in earnest. The Bureau of the Commissioner represents a busy scene, as the infinite variety of work and the necessity of careful detail require constant attention. Applications for room from all parts of the United States and Territories west of the Mississippi, still continue, though no more space can be given. It is to be said to the credit of these States and Territories that, fully aware of the importance of the Vienna exhibition, they are among the largest contributors.

Messrs. Stephenson & Co., exhibited yesterday, at their factory, a street-railro

ITALY.

Rumors of the Carnival—Position of the Ministry—Amadeo's Return—Press Views of the Abdication.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873.

We are in the hubbub and riot of the Carnival, and *divertimento* is the order of the day. Even the members of Parliament have gone home to enjoy a week or two of rollicking holidays. In this season the most serious business must yield to pleasure, and among the common people the savings of half a year may be expended in the excesses of a week. The weather now is extremely favorable for out-of-door recreations, and the prospect is that the last days of *corandoli* throwing will be unusually lively. The foreigners are taking an active part, for to them Italy, without the Carnival, would be like a festive repast without champagne. The hereditary Prince and Princess do not neglect to do their part, and thus is not wanting to the in-door and out-door gayeties royal prestige and éclat. The balconies in the Corso are sold at the usual high prices, and this source of revenue to the shop-keepers does not fail.

THE MINISTRY.

In the past few days there have been rumors of a Ministerial crisis. But there does not yet appear any good reason why the body of royal counselors should resign their commission. Whatever parties in Parliament may desire, it is clear enough that the King does not wish at present to change his constitutional advisers. The Ministry is not, perhaps, made up of the ablest men in Italy, but there are good elements in it, and it has the advantage of the experience of several successive years. It cannot be held that its proper work is done until the project of law now under examination, for the settlement of the convent question, is finally disposed of. It would not be safe to allow power to pass into the hands of the opposition at a time of uncertainty like the present, when the friends of a different system of government may be disposed to use the opportunity for the assertion of their principles.

AMADEO'S RETURN.

In a few days the ex-King Amadeo will put foot once more on the shores of his native Italy. He will be received with more decided marks of respect and affection by this population than when he set off on his adventurous way. The only mistake, or fault, with which the young Prince can be charged, is that he ever undertook the government of a country unworthy of one so single-minded and honest in his intentions as is this son of the sovereign of Italy. It cannot be doubted that a sincere desire to be of service to the Spanish nation was the motive which impelled the acceptance of the place of head of the State, after the choice of the Cortes was made by a large majority. The members of the royal house of Savoy have not been charged with projects of ambition, or classed with unscrupulous adventurers and schemers for power. The power held by Victor Emmanuel in Italy has been thrust upon him; fully persuaded, as the Italian people have been and are, that the members of the Sabaudian dynasty are honest, with a chivalric love of truth, and that no temptations would lead them to violate the sacred faith of an oath or pledged word. Of this there can be no doubt, that the acceptance of the difficult task of governing in Spain was with the hope that its possible success would give new moral force to the efforts making in Catholic countries to establish liberties unshackled by an undue ecclesiastical control. The purpose was generous, and had the approbation of all those who care little for dynasties, but think most of the progress of society and the improvement of the condition of the masses of the population.

PRESS VIEWS OF ABDICATION.

The abdication of the Prince, and the change in the political situation in Spain, have furnished the principal topic for the newspapers the past week, and many articles have been written. The language of these articles has been generally creditable to the sense of justice and temperate judgment of the organs of the Government party. The *Opinione* says:

The decision of King Amadeo to abdicate and restore to the Cortes the power received from it, was the best step to take. The Carlists, and the other parties opposed to him and his dynasty, could have been overcome, had he adopted violent means. But could he, or was it his duty, to use such means? The King had sworn to a constitution freely adopted by the nation, and a little while ago, in energetically refusing to suspend its guarantees, he gave proof that he well understood what was due to himself and to the Spanish nation. The sole thought of a *colpo di stato* was for the young Prince an offense to his character and name. That which is taking place at Madrid is worthy of profound meditation. Don Amadeo leaves the Spanish throne with much less hesitation than he accepted it. It must be said, in honor of Italian good sense, that his acceptance of the crown was not regarded here with a favorable eye. The signs were not good, for the past had little in it of happy promise for the future. When among political classes there is wanting firmness of character and depth of convictions, and moral principle is suffocated by interested passions, when love of country yields to the slavery of disjointed, turbulent, and fantastical parties, there is wanting a secure base upon which to found an honest and stable government. * * * Prince Amedeo has tried to save Spain by the empire of the law. He has not succeeded. The nation is now the arbiter of its own fate.

The *Gazetta d'Italia* says:

The intelligence of the abdication of King Amedeo has produced a good impression in this country. The clerical journals see in it a thousand reasons for calamities to succeed. The republican organs found their hopes upon it. But persons of judgment and heart approve the conduct of the son of Victor Emmanuel. Amedeo left his own country unwillingly. Called by the wishes of the Spanish people he accepted a constitution which the nation imposed upon itself. He swore to respect that constitution, and he respected it. From Serrano to Zorilla all the public men of that country were convinced that it was no longer possible to go ahead by the use of legal means. All advised him to set aside the constitution. But upon the throne of Charles V. sat the son of Victor Emmanuel, and no other. Rather than break his word he restored the power which had been confided to him. Amedeo in history will not be jumbled up with deposed princes. So far as concerns the country which he leaves, he weeps over its misfortunes. The best wish which we can entertain for that country is that it may find a chief at least equal to the one which but yesterday it lost. Will the country find such a one? We do not believe it. It will remain an honor to Amedeo that he has helped to teach the Spanish what a difference there is between a loyal sovereign and a King according to the standard of their own merits.

The *Unità Cattolica*, clerical organ, says:

We have no difficulty in joining with other journals in commending the abdication of Amedeo, seeing that he could no longer live at Madrid, or promote the happiness of the Spanish, by whom he was not loved. It seems to us a noble example to help the settlement of the difficult questions which agitate Europe.

The journal is looking for a restoration of the Bourbons.

ITALY'S PARTIES.

One is naturally led to inquire what effect the failure of the royal mission of Prince Amedeo in Spain will be likely to have upon parties in Italy. The clerical faction is full of hope, and in newspapers and in conversations confidently predict the uprising of the most advanced party and the proclamation of the Republic in Italy. In the same breath the ecclesiastics declare that the Republic has no chance of a prolonged existence in France, in Spain, or, if it should be tried, in this country. A political chaos is to succeed the actual situation, and upon the darkness of a night, more or less prolonged, is to rise the sun of royal and Papal sovereignty, and the Europe of the Latin race is once more to be ruled with the system of absolutism, based on the principle of legitimacy and divine right. There can be no doubt that the political virtue of Italy is now to be put to the test. After giving an example of good sense and moderation in the enjoyment of liberty which has now the admiration of the reflecting portion of the world, we are to see whether she will continue to move steadily on, undisturbed by the passions which have come very near making a political tophet of France and Spain. For my own part, I have still full confidence that the Italians will not abuse their present opportunity, [illegible] to give, as they have done for the past [illegible] years, a good example to the Latin race. They have shown themselves our equals in their fitness for freedom; for we have been witnesses of a successful experiment made here of temperate liberty regulated by law, with the practice of none of the cruelties which have been the dreadful reproach of Spain and Mexico and the other nations of the Spanish stock.

AMERICANS IN THE CAPITAL.

The universal American nation, always so prevalent among the wayfaring people of the world, is now "literally" swarming here in Rome. I would not at this moment throw a fig-stem out of the window for fear it might go into the eye of a Bostonian. The young ladies, with their jaunty hats and stylish dressing, are conspicuous objects of attention in the fashionable region of the Piazza di Spagna and the Via Condotti. The proprietors of the more elegant shops are putting the American escutcheon over their doors, and little silk national flags are displayed in some of the shop windows. More money is now expended here by Americans than by the people of any other country, and this is the secret of the special favor. If such abundant fruits are borne in the green tree of the national prosperity, the question is asked, what may not be expected in the dry?

ANGELICO.

The Theatre in Bengal.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

One of our correspondents at Calcutta witnessed, early last month, the first native pantomime performed in Bengal. It forms the latest outcome of an artistic awakening which has been going on in Hindu society, and which has produced as its first fruits a national theatre and a school for national music somewhat after the model of the Parisian Conservatoire, but on a much humbler scale. Both these institutions are conducted by men of position, and, although owing their origin to the liberality of wealthy natives, they have rapidly taken root, and either become self-supporting or promise shortly to be so. The National School of Music has sixty pupils, and has issued a valuable collection of Hindu airs and pieces which disclose capabilities in the Hindu scale and musical system hitherto unsuspected. The National Theatre has won a more conspicuous success. The Hindu drama has obtained, for the first time in the history of our rule in Bengal, a permanent theatre; and the seven representations already given have attracted overflowing audiences. They consist partly of spirited translations into the vernacular from the classical Sanskrit drama; partly of fresh plays more adapted to the tone and feeling of Hindu society at the present day; and one of the functions of the direction is to call into existence a new growth of pieces of the latter sort, by liberal patronage and pecuniary rewards. A comedy of this class preceded the pantomime and brought down the house in roars of applause at sentiments which, thirty years ago, would have been received with abhorrence. Its title was "An Old Man Mad for Marriage," and the plot consisted of a conspiracy by the villagers against the aged hero. A barber took the principal part in leading the dotard on to his fate; for, in the Bengal hamlet, as in Spain and Italy and England, the shaving surgeon is the traditional type of meddlesome mischief-making, and figures in the Hindu farce very much as he does in "Romola," and Fielding's novel, and the "Spanish Romance." The hero, after various machinations on the part of his village friends, finds, to his horror, that he, a pure Brahmin, has become married to a woman of the lowest caste, and is at length freed from his dilemma, and denuded of any further hankering after matrimony by learning that the wedding was a sham, and that he has been a dupe throughout. The piece owed its success largely to the revolutionary speeches of his two widowed daughters, who kept house for him, and who, like English women in a similar position, discussed with some asperity the approaching advent of a new mamma. The sorrows of the Hindu widow formed the burden of one very effective speech—her enforced fasting twice a month, her single meal a day, her sordid clothing, and, above all, the law against her remarriage. "How absurd," she cried, "of the English to abolish widow-burning, which at least afforded a speedy end to a life of misery, since they did not at the same time abolish the law against the remarriage of widows." She supported her case by instances of the second espousals of widows in ancient Sanskrit history, and argued that if the Almighty had intended that widows should not marry again, He would, on the death of their first husband, have removed all subsequent wish for a second. Any passing hit at the priests was welcomed with laughter and applause, and reminded one of the delight with which the English received similar allusions in the old Mystery Plays after they had lost belief in the Roman Church and before the Protestant alternative was offered to them. The pantomime began with the story of the hunchback, out of the *Arabian Nights*, but soon passed into a political demonstration against the reforms inaugurated by the present Governor of Bengal. One biting allusion after another called forth bursts of applause, and proved that the native mind had awakened to a lively interest in the politics of the day. Going behind the scenes between the pieces, one was rather struck by the skill with which the director made the most of his cramped stage and meagre appliances. All the actors were native gentlemen, the women's parts being borne by youths. The language throughout was Bengali, and the proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the encouragement of vernacular dramatic authors.

Church and State in Switzerland—The Expulsion of Mgr. Mermillod.

A telegram from Geneva, dated Feb. 17, supplies the details following concerning the expulsion from Swiss Territory, of Mgr. Mermillod: M. Vautier, the President of the Geneva Council of State, took Mgr. Mermillod's reply to Berne on Saturday. The Federal Council decreed the arrest of the Bishop, and this morning the decree was executed by the Commissary of Police of Geneva. Mgr. Mermillod lived in a house adjoining the church of Notre Dame, and was there arrested at 11½ o'clock. The Commissary, his secretary, and two agents entered, and all egress was prevented. The Bishop assembled the priests within the building, and dictated a protest against what he termed his unjust arrest. In this protest, published by the *Swiss Times*, he says: "We protest in the name of the rights of the Catholic Church, in the name of the liberty of Catholic consciences violated in my person, in the name of my rights as a free citizen of the Helvetian Republic, against the decree of banishment by which the Federal Council puts me outside the territory of my country without having heard me in person, without judging me, and without any violation on my part of any law of the Constitution." The police accorded Mgr. Mermillod only a few minutes' preparation, during which he was not allowed out of sight. Being conducted to the door, where a one-horse cab was in waiting, the Bishop wished to walk, but finally consented to enter the vehicle to avoid all chance of disturbance. When asked where he wished to be taken, he replied that he had no order to give. The Commissary then directed the vehicle to Fernex or Ferney, 4½ miles from Geneva, nearly a mile beyond the French frontier, and the celebrated scene of Voltaire's exile.

Upon reaching the frontier Mgr. Mermillod descended, and walked to Fernex, accompanied by four priests, who had followed in another vehicle. They entered the Church of Fernex, where the curé of the parish came to offer hospitality, which was accepted. A crowded special service was held in the church in the evening. The Bishop preached a short sermon. At a later hour another assembly was held in the curé's house, where Mgr. Mermillod protested against the violation of law and liberty. All through the afternoon carriages were to be seen along the road to Fernex. At Notre Dame, at the evening service, the "Miserere" was sung. A great crowd was present inside and outside, but no disturbance took place.

The New Massachusetts State Judge.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 6.

The appointment of Mr. Endicott as Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court will be received with much favor by the Bar, and we hope also by the people of Massachusetts. Since the retirement of Judge Merrick in 1864 there has been no judge upon this bench whose political associations were with the Democratic Party. While the court has never been in any respect of a partisan character, or given any occasion to suspect that political considerations entered at all into the practical administration of justice at their hands, still it is not necessary to conceal the fact that the feeling has become pretty general that the first new appointment should be made from the Democracy. In the selection of Mr. Endicott, Gov. Washburn has deferred to this general wish, and at the same time secured a judge who ought to be wholly acceptable to the entire public. Mr. Endicott is about forty-five years of age, graduated at Cambridge in the class of 1847, was for several years Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, is a gentleman of culture and fine legal attainments, and has for several years been ranked among the leaders of the Essex Bar. We may add that his appointment was favored by several of our leading Republican lawyers.

Cost of the Schools in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Journal.

In the course of the remarks made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stedman, of Boston, in favor of the retention of the "reading and writing" clause, he stated that the amount of taxes paid for the support of schools the past year in the State, including wages, fuel, repairing and erecting school-houses, printing school reports, providing apparatus, and the instruction of children in reformatory institutions, was $5,476,927 or $19 39 for every child between the age of five and fifteen years, and $3 76 a head for every man, woman, and child in the State, an amount equal to three mills and sixty-five one hundredths on the valuation. For the purposes of education (except colleges) the public and private expenditure the last year was $6,350,000 or $22 85 per capita for every child between the age of five and fifteen years, or $4 36 for every person in the State.

MR. GREELEY TO MR. TILDEN.

A contemporary, from which we quoted a short article yesterday on Mr. S. J. Tilden, recalled a letter once written by Mr. Greeley to Mr. Tilden, in reference to the suspected complicity of the latter in notorious election frauds. This letter is now almost forgotten by the general public, but as it contained a good many home truths, told in Mr. Greeley's usual blunt fashion, it may be interesting to reprint it. We also republish Mr. Tilden's shameful "secret circular," in which he clearly *invites* Tammany agents in the County to prepare their returns to suit the exigencies of Tweed & Co., in this City. When Mr. Tilden wrote this circular was he acting with Tweed or not? And what was the "important object" for which he invited Democrats to "telegraph to Wm. M. Tweed?"

The following are the documents, and they are worthy of preservation:

LETTER TO A POLITICIAN.

To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman Democratic State Committee:

SIR: You are growing old. We came here young from the country, and have lived and struggled side by side for nearly forty years. We have participated ardently in many political struggles, always on different sides. You were the pupil and protégé of Van Buren and Silas Wright; I a disciple and follower of Henry Clay. But this I will say for you, that I am confident you have never sought to enrich yourself by politics, or at the expense of the public; that whatever of wealth you may have acquired or enjoyed, was earned in your profession as a lawyer, and that your instincts and your influence, partisanship apart, have generally been felt on the side of economy in public expenditure and uprightness in the conduct of public affairs. Of *my* course, in these respects, you are welcome to say whatever you think true.

On one very important point, however, your bitterness as a partisan has compelled you to ignore and come short of your duty as a citizen and a professed upholder of government by the people; and for this dereliction I here arraign you. I allude to the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box.

You and I grew up in the country, and are familiar with elections as there conducted. We both know that, except in a few districts where the voters are all on one side, it is morally impossible that any considerable proportion of fraudulent votes should there be polled. For those who attend a poll are nearly all well known to each other, and hardly ever is one entitled to vote who is not known to be so to men of each party. If one should offer a vote who is not so known, he is challenged and questioned, of course, and his answers will convict him if a bogus voter. I do not believe that the illegal voting in the rural districts was ever one per cent. of the whole number polled, even when there was no registration of legal voters. How different is the case in cities, and especially in this Babel, you very well know. Long as you have lived on Gramercy Park, and eminent in social position and fortune as are the inhabitants of that favored locality, you could not tell within twenty which of the residents in sight of your front door are, and which are not entitled to vote; you could not make a list of the legal voters residing on that square which would even approach accuracy. How it must be, then, with the nomadic denizens of our "back slums," and of our great tenement-houses—how utterly impossible it is that any one should know which among them are, and which are not, legal voters; and whether the man who offers to vote at 11 A. M. at one poll has or has not already voted several times at different polls, and whether he is or is not on his way to vote still oftener at other polls, you cannot help knowing it if you would. I can imagine how a man may shut his eyes to many things which he deems it convenient not to know; but I speak of what you must know, however you may wish or seek to be ignorant of it.

The matter to which I call your attention is vital to the existence of free popular government. Whenever it shall be generally understood that the results of elections are not determined by the ballots of legal voters, but by frauds in voting, or frauds in counting, then the advent of avowed, unequivocal despotism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an emperor and the rule of a clique of ballot-box stuffers, every intelligent man must prefer the former, as less rapacious and more responsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking, "What is the use of voting? 'the result' is already fixed," the days of the Republic will be numbered. Between a ruler who prohibits voting altogether and the gang who make it a sham by filling the ballot-boxes with illegal votes, or miscounting those actually cast, the sway of the former is every way preferable.

Mr. Tilden, I have been voting here for thirty-seven years, and an active politician for more than thirty of them, and I appeal to God for my sincerity, and to my public record for a witness, that in all those years I have earnestly sought and labored to have our elections decided by legal votes and none other. Seeing how great are the temptations and the facilities, under a right of suffrage so general as ours, to poll illegal votes, I have openly and actively favored every effort to shut them out and keep the suffrage pure and legal. That every legal voter shall have a full and fair opportunity to vote once at each election, that no one should be enabled to vote more than once, and that none but legal voters should be allowed or empowered to vote at all, such has been my constant aim. I have not confined myself to barren professions, but have shown my faith by my works.

How is it with you? You held a most responsible and influential position in the councils of a great party. You could make that party content itself with the polling of legal votes if you only would. In our late Constitutional Convention I tried to erect some fresh barriers against election frauds; did you? The very little that I was enabled to effect in this direction I shall try to have ratified by the people at our ensuing election. Will you?

Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth,

> Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
> Those gory locks at *me!*

for you were, at least, a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall.

Mr. Tilden, you and I were ardent participants in the struggle of 1840, wherein Martin Van Buren was ousted from the Presidency by Gen. Harrison. You know how thoroughly our City was absorbed in that contest, wherein every man, woman, and child took a deep and lively interest. Our elections were then held throughout three days. There was a registration freshly enacted, which blacklegs had not yet learned to circumvent. The right of suffrage was as widely diffused as it now is, and no one ever complained that a single legal voter was unable then to poll his vote. And, though our City has since largely increased its population, the lower wards were quite as populous then as they are to-day—several of them more so. They were full of boarding-houses, crowded with clerks and mechanics; many of these covered sites since given up to great warehouses and manufactories; their denizens have moved up-town, over to Brooklyn, or out on some of the railroads that lead into the open country. Practically, the lower wards are being given up to commerce, and no longer shelter by night the multitudes who throng their streets by day.

Now, look at the vote of four of these wards in 1840 and 1868 respectively:

Wards.	—President, 1840.— Harrison.	Van Buren.	—Governor, 1868.— Griswold.	Hoffman.
Fourth	1138	1177	480	3830
Sixth	806	1223	389	5032
Seventh	1707	1728	1265	6895
Fourteenth	1142	1393	726	4526
Four Wards	4793	5521	2840	20283

Van Buren's majority, 728; Hoffman's majority, **17,443**.

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length, it would doubtless have been swelled to at least 20,000. There was nothing but time needed to make it 100,000, if so many had been wanted and paid for. Now, Mr. Tilden, I call on you to put a stop to this business. You have but to walk into the Sheriff's, the Mayor's and the Supervisor's offices in the City Hall Park, and say that there must be no more of it; say it so that there shall be no doubt that you mean it, and we shall have a tolerably fair election once more. Probably a good part of the 50,000 supplied last Fall with bogus naturalization certificates will offer to register and vote—some of them pretending not to know that they are no more citizens of the United States than the King of Dahomey is—but very few will vote repeatedly unless paid for it; and we shall not be cheated more than 10,000 if you simply tell the boss-workmen that there must be no more illegal voting instigated and paid for.

Will you do it? Your reputation is at stake. The cowardly craft which

> Would not play false,
> And yet would wrongly win,

will not avail. If we Republicans are swindled again as we were swindled last Fall, you and such as you will be responsible to God and man for the outrage. Prosecutors, magistrates, municipal authorities are all in the pool. We have nothing to hope from the ministers of justice, and the villains have no fear of the terrors of the law. I appeal to you and anxiously await the result. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

MR. TILDEN'S SECRET CIRCULAR.

The following is Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's celebrated circular, issued on the eve of the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections of 1868:

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Oct. 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to telegraph to Wm. M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of —— (number)." Or this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——." There is, of course, an important object to be attained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

NEW MARKET-HOUSES.

Progress of the Manhattan Market Enterprise.

Stockholders in the new Manhattan Market, foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, say that they are quite satisfied with the progress made in their business since the opening of the market in November last. Trade has been attracted to them from all sections of upper New-York, and is steadily increasing. Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the large number of farmers from Westchester County, Long Island, New-Jersey, and Staten Island, who drive wagon loads of produce to the City, to visit Manhattan Market as frequently as they now visit Washington Market. Fourteen City lots, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, have been leased for the especial use of farmers and their wagons. A shed is to be erected as a protection from changes of weather, and it is to be provided with the conveniences of water and feed-boxes for the horses. Good and ample conveniences are being provided for the landing of cargoes from vessels and boats bringing produce, at the water front of the market-house, as there is a market pier which is to be 580 feet long by 200 feet wide. Ice in the river has stopped the progress of the work on the pier during this Winter, but 230 feet have been finished. The water at the bulkhead is twelve feet deep, thus admitting vessels of considerable size. The market-house, 800 feet long by 200 feet wide, with room for 776 stands, is subdivided into wholesale and retail departments, each occupying one-half of the entire space. The stands for the retail department are nearly all rented. Four wholesale meat sections are now in operation. A few stands for the sale of produce by wholesale are now building, and others for both produce and meat are under contract. The Manhattan Market men aver that they have none of the feelings of bitter rivalry to Washington Market which has been ascribed to them. They believe that New-York has room for other markets in addition to Manhattan and Washington, and that business which will in no way interfere with the older market is certain to grow up in their neighborhood. They point with pride to the magnificent proportions and architectural beauty of their structure. Its lofty arched roof, myriads of windows, tasteful stands of ash, finished with black walnut, and solid floor of Portland cement, as hard as stone, elicit the admiration of the visitor strolling through its interior. When lighted up, on a market night the effect is magnificent, and the picture is well worth seeing. The exterior of the building is even more attractive than its interior. It is built of smooth red brick, with iron ornaments, and has a slate roof, with a number of artificial towers.

The clerk of the market states that the rumor about the market-house being about to be sold to Vanderbilt for a freight depot is simply absurd, and has been started to injure the business of the market.

The agitation for the removal of Washington Market, or the erection of a new structure by the City, together with the building of Manhattan Market, has had the effect to alarm and awaken the attention of Washington and Fulton Market men to the fact that they must themselves do something to improve their places of business or else see trade slip from their hands.

Last year's scheme for the leasing of Fulton, Washington, and West Washington Markets by the stand-holders has been revived. An act to authorize the lease of the Washington Market property has been under the consideration of the Committee on Cities of the Legislature.

The bill provides that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City be empowered within six months after the passage of the act to make the lease of the necessary property owned by the City for twenty-one years with the privilege of renewal. The plan is much favored by the Market Association. Meanwhile many improvements have been made in Washington Market. New floors have been recently laid, doors put up, and the roof repaired. The improvements in the sewerage under the market house have also added to its cleanliness, and the health of the stand-holders, which was for some time endangered by bad air issuing from neglected sewers.

COCHISE'S BAND.

Further Report of their Raid into Sonora—Assassination of a Supreme Court Judge.

The Arizona *Citizen* of Feb. 15, furnishes the following:

"Mr. John D. Hall, a long-time resident of Sonora, arrived in Tucson this week, and passed on to Phenix on a visit to a friend. While here he gave assurances and particulars of the recent raids of the Cochise Indians into Sonora, which only confirm what Gov. Pesqueira has written Gen. Crook, and the Prefect of Magdalena has communicated to Gov. Safford. About the 15th of January, these Apaches killed Don Leopoldo Valencia, a member of the Supreme Court of Sonora, a friend and servant of his, at a place called La Duruzuilla, within nine miles of Ures, capital of Sonora. About the same time a train was attacked near there, two men killed, and the mules all taken. About the same time they stole a lot of fine horses from Pozos ranch, near Magdalena, and on Feb. 3 fourteen more were taken from this ranch. A few men followed the Apaches two days and nights, but being poorly armed compared to their foes, and so many less in number, they gave up the chase while the trail was leading directly into the Huachuca Mountains not far west of the Cochise Reserve. These Indians were also discovered near Santa Cruz and Babispe not far from the line.

On receipt of the news Gov. Pesqueira was at Guaymas. He hurried to Ures and soon organized about 300 of the National Guard for immediate duty in the districts of Ures, Sahuaripa, and Oposura. Much alarm prevails, and no wonder. The Mexican authorities do not feel at liberty to direct troops to operate in the United States, and according to the terms of the peace with Cochise, his Indians are not to be interfered with by United States troops. While seeming fair and useful on its face, and giving a truce to theft and murder in Southern Arizona, the "peace" made with Cochise bids fair to be the most costly yet indulged in on the part of the Government. As at present, Mexico cannot endure it, and Gen. Crook has no authority to stop it on behalf of the United States, and this country will eventually pay dearly for the folly of making peace with and protecting a large body of Indians, while they prey upon the lives and property of a friendly nation lying neighbor to ours. Some weeks ago we referred to this phase of the case, and our apprehensions are now verified. Gen. Crook arrived at Tucson on the 7th, and left on the 9th for Prescott."

Five Points House of Industry.

The managers of the Five Points House of Industry, at No. 155 Worth-street, New-York, announce that the drain upon the treasury of the institution has been such during the past season that the receipts have been inadequate to meet the expenditures, and as indebtedness is a serious drawback upon the work, the trustees most earnestly appeal to the friends of the house for contributions to enable them to continue the labors among the poor at the Five Points. Urgent and importunate are the appeals for the admission of homeless little ones, and it is hoped that the home will not be compelled to say no to these entreaties. There are now 425 children who are dependent on this institution for food and clothing; 260 are living in the house; 71,935 meals were given during the months of January and February. With diligent economy the expenses average $3,000 per month. Contributions may be sent to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer, No. 155 Worth-street.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council Yesterday—The Salt-Water Question.

The committee of the Common Council appointed to consider the question of our present water supply, met yesterday, Aldermen Monheimer and McCafferty, and Assistant Alderman Thornell, being present.

Mr. J. B. Rand, Engineer of the Poughkeepsie Water-works, said he had inspected the Croton Works from Boyd's Corners, downward. He was of opinion that the water-shed of the Croton can supply New-York with sufficient water, in ordinary times, but not in exceptionally dry times. The supply from this source, allowing for loss and evaporation, would not exceed 100,000,000 gallons. Mr. Tracy's estimate of 300,000,000, he thought would not apply to very dry times. The people round Boyd's Corners were strongly opposed to drawing down the lakes in that section. They thought the value of their property would be injured thereby. The present aqueduct will carry more than it is doing now. It is now bringing daily at most 70,000,000 gallons. If used to its utmost capacity, it is liable, like all similar works, to burst. It would bring probably 80,000,000 gallons. As an average, probably from two to three hundred millions of gallons of water could be got from the water-shed; but not in exceptionally dry seasons. The Croton Lake is no longer available as a storage reservoir. If 300,000,000 gallons were required daily by the City, you would have to go to Connecticut or to Poughkeepsie. For a supply for all future time, you must go to Poughkeepsie. When the water question came up with us, Prof. Chandler gave it as his opinion that the water of the Hudson, at or above Poughkeepsie, might safely be used for all domestic purposes. At Albany he found the water of the Hudson to contain six grains of solid matter per gallon, at Poughkeepsie, five grains. Some of the towns between New-York and Poughkeepsie are suffering from want of water; two of them are taking action in the matter. The commingling of the Croton and the Hudson River water would not deteriorate either. The cost of bringing water from the North River at Poughkeepsie to Boyd's Corners, would be $5,000,000. This would give a supply of 50,000,000 gallons per day. The cost of supplying 100,000,000 gallons would be two-thirds of the cost of the Croton Works. The cost of delivering 30,000,000 gallons per day at Boyd's Corners would be 1⅛c. per 1,000 gallons; for 70,000,000 gallons, 2½c. per 1,000 gallons; for 100,000,000 gallons, 3½c. per 1,000 gallons. To get a proper supply of water on Murray Hill and other elevated localities, you want more water and a greater head. The supply from the North River is unlimited. The river is forty feet deep and 2,600 feet wide at Poughkeepsie. The cost of laying an additional main or aqueduct from Boyd's Corners to the City could only be roughly estimated. The method suggested of supplying the City with salt water is perfectly feasible. Pumps and pipes always ready would be the proper means. It is an immense advantage, in case of fire, to have a sufficient head of water to enable it to be taken directly from the hydrant without the intervention of engines. If the waters of the North River were conveyed to the Fishkill Mountains, and thence to New-York, you would have a pressure here sufficient to throw water 150 feet vertically.

The cutting down of forests on the water-shed does not reduce the rain fall; spells of dry weather seem to run in cycles. The forests keep the ground somewhat cooler than when it is exposed. The best method of forcing salt water through mains would be by pumps. The effect of salt water on cement-lined pipe would be to weaken the pipe very much.

The clerk of the committee was instructed to invite Prof. Chandler, Gen. McClellan, and the Fire Commissioners to be present at the next meeting.

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday next.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Annual State Election—Candidates of all Parties.

The annual State election of New-Hampshire, for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, members of the Legislature, &c., will take place on Tuesday next, March 11. The names of the candidates of all parties for the principal offices are given below:

	Governor.	Railroad Commissioner.
Republican	Ezekiel A. Straw.	Ed. P. Hodsden.
Democratic	James A. Weston.	Henry Colony.
Lib. Republican	Samuel K. Mason.	Wm. A. Head.
Prohibition	John Blackmar.	Asa Kendall.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	William B. Small.	Ellery A. Hibbard.
2	Austin F. Pike.	Samuel N. Bell.
3	Simon G. Griffin.	Hosea W. Parker.
	Liberal Republican.	Prohibition.
1	A. G. Comings.	Ellery A. Hibbard.
2	J. M. Fletcher.	Josiah M. Fletcher.
3	A. C. Hardy.	Lemuel P. Cooper.

COUNCILLORS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Samuel P. Dow.	Josiah C. Eastman.
2	John J. Morrell.	John C. Moulton.
3	William P. Newell.	John W. Morse.
4	Bolivar Lovell.	Ora M. Huntoon.
5	Chester C. Hutchins.	Nathan R. Perkins.

STATE SENATORS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Warren Brown.	Lafayette Hall.
2	Charles Sanborn.	James Ayres.
3	George Foster.	Geo. B. Chandler.
4	David A. Warde.	Edward L. Knowlton.
5	Edwin Wallace.	James S. Brown.
6	Otis G. Hatch.	John W. Sanborn.
7	Charles H. Burns.	Simeon S. Stuckney.
8	Samuel I. Vose.	William H. Gove.
9	Henry Abbott.	Reuben Stewart.
10	Henry A. Hitchcock.	Edmund L. Cushing.
11	Stephen Kenrick.	Warren F. Daniell.
12	Marcus D. Johnson.	Eleazer B. Parker.

The vote for President in November last was: Grant, 37,184; Greeley, 31,421; O'Conor, Black, and scattering, 308. Last Spring Gov. Straw had 999 majority over all. The present Congressional representation of the State is unanimously Democratic. The usual canvass of the State has just been completed by the Republican State Committee, and they report that it indicates a majority on the State ticket twice as large as that by which Gov. Straw was elected last year, the election of Small, Pike, and Griffin to Congress, and a Republican House and Senate. This result, of course, depends upon the fullness with which the party vote is cast. The canvass has been very quiet, and eight or ten shiftless, neglectful men in each town would, through their neglect to vote, again yield the State to the control of the Democrats.

Iowa Unthrift.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* publishes a long article entitled as above, one paragraph of which, typical of the whole, reads as follows:

"While we produce that which brings but little, we are all the while consuming that which costs much—and not only that which costs much, but is imported. Not only are the pioneer prices of corn and of all our staple products gone with the days of their time, but we are also a more expensive people than we used to be. We eat daintier and costlier things, wear finer and more expensive clothing, and put on, generally, a forty per cent. style. When we come to our senses, and look at it, there is not a grocery-store in Iowa, nor a dry goods nor a clothing store, in the goods of which may not be seen abundant proof of the causes for the times we are now upon. We may run the gamut of a few of these many causes. Take one shelf of a grocery-store. Corn in cans—where raised? Not in Iowa, where land and corn are so cheap, but in New-York, where land and corn are high; corn-starch, for laundry and the table, also from the East; strawberries in the can, not raised in Iowa, where strawberries are raised almost as easily as weeds, but in the East—and along with strawberries, raspberries, and all the small fruits; beans, too, imported into a State where they grow by the acre, and by the hundred bushels to the acre; pickles, from New-York and New-England, and even from old England itself, in none of which places can cucumbers be raised as easily or as cheaply as in Iowa—and so on runs the list of imported common things till the Iowa eye grows tired of the parade of importations."

A Massachusetts Criminal's Career in California.

From the Boston Traveller, March 6.

A fellow has just been arrested in San Jose for horse-stealing, who, according to his own confession, is a most accomplished scoundrel. In California, to which place he emigrated in 1851, he has been known as John Axford, but his real name is said to be John Wilder Smith. His first exploit on the road was to knock a man on the head in San Francisco and rob him of $700. No harm came to him for this, and he followed up his new profession diligently until he obtained a high standing among his brother cracksmen by robbing a safe of $3,000. He was nabbed this time and sent to jail for two years, but at the end of one year and nine days he got out. His escape he explains by saying: "You see there were three guards at San Quentin, and I and two other fellows took a guard apiece and came away. The guard I took died, but no one knows how." Then he went to work at his trade—he was a shoe-maker—but in about a year was recaptured, and made to serve out his time. After that he was sentenced at Marysville to twenty-five years' imprisonment on two charges of grand larceny and for "sassing" the judge; but he gave a sheriff $700 and was permitted to escape. He continued to rummage around the country until he had six indictments upon him in Alameda County. Pleading guilty to one the others were dismissed. He got five years on this, and, says he, "I served it out like a man." Then, after eight months of freedom, he was imprisoned for two years and a half for horse-stealing. Here comes the saddest part of his story. He was sent up for four years for a theft he did not commit. The judge that sentenced him found out his innocence and tried to get him pardoned, but discovering that he was an old offender they let him stay. His first exploit after his release was to shoot a man in a quarrel over a game of cards. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but this sentence was commuted to imprisonment in Alcatraz. One dark night, however, he and another convict got away, and after dodging the officers for several weeks, went up to Napa. With all this experience it is not strange that Smith should begin to have higher aims. So he got a job to electioneer among the "54 folks" for Sam Brannan's railroad. Brannan gave him $500 and a horse to start with, but instead of attending to the railroad interests he went off to Santa Rosa and entered the three-card monte business. Getting "broke" at this, he got into favor with Judge Ross at Calistoga, and by a sharp process, too intricate to detail here, succeeded in swindling him out of about $2,500. This was his last job previous to that for which he is now awaiting trial. Smith does not want it said of him that he is the worst man in California, and ought to be kept in San Quentin all his life, working for the State at 40 cents a day!

NEW-JERSEY.

Her Educational Interests—Free Schools After a Year's Trial—A Happy Condition.

In the annual report of the State Board of Education of New-Jersey, made to the Legislature of that State, a very flattering condition of affairs is shown. Throughout the entire State every public school is free, in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature of 1871, which went into operation in September of that year. The system has thus been in practice for a full year up to the date of the report, and its working has everywhere been well received, and attended with the best results.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are 1,486 school-houses in the State, with 2,597 departments. Of the buildings, but 165 are rated as "very poor," a great decrease in the number of previous years. But 110 districts are reported as without outbuildings, while in previous years the deficiency in this respect was very much larger. This great improvement has been caused by a decision adopted that no school should draw the public moneys that was without an outhouse. As a consequence each district made haste to make amends and probably by this time every building is properly supplied.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

The school census of children between the ages of five and eighteen shows there to be 279,149, while the total enrollment in the public schools is but 178,826. Twenty-three thousand seven hundred of these do not steadily visit the public schools, for the capacity for seating them is just that amount short of the enrollment. This is accounted for by the fact that many children only go to the schools in Winter and others in Summer. Sixty-three thousand three hundred and thirty children attend no school.

COST OF EDUCATION.

The average cost per pupil, calculated on the average attendance at the schools, is $16 29 per annum, a decrease of $3 56 over the previous year. Making the calculation on the average cost per pupil by the total school census, it amounts to but $5 88. There are 2,120 female teachers in the State and 955 males. The average salary of the former per month is $34 66, an increase over the previous year of $3 23. The average salary of the males is very much larger and is nearly double that of the females, it being $62 11, which is an increase over the previous year of $4 77. Excepting California, no State pays her female teachers so liberally as New-Jersey, and only in California, Massachusetts, and Connecticut do the male teachers receive as much. Only 188 schools failed to keep open the nine months required by law, and the average time that the schools were kept open was nine months and ten days. The value of the school properties is $4,966,788, an increase over the previous year of $719,790.

THE SCHOOL REVENUE.

The schools of New-Jersey are supported by funds derived from six different sources. The most important of these is what is known as the "Two Mill State School Tax," which brought in a revenue during the past year of $1,163,803 08. Of this sum Essex County paid $224,084, and Cape May only $7,400. The tax is one of two mills on each dollar of real and personal property in the State as reported by the several county boards of assessors to the State Controller. That officer then notifies each county collector of the sum required from his county, and he in turn notifies the various assessors of his townships. The tax is then levied and collected at the time and in the same manner as other taxes. The money is remitted to the State Treasurer, and is paid out by him on the order of the State Superintendent of Schools. The second source is the interest of the school fund which arises from moneys invested to the credit of the school fund from time to time till it now amounts to $792,190 77. The Constitution forbids the touching of anything but the interest of this fund, which is not all used each year, but a portion left to be added to the principal. The amount that may be used is fixed by act of the Legislature at present at $35,000. The third source is the annual appropriation of $65,000 which is yearly given by act of the Legislature. The fourth source of revenue is one that has occasioned some little trouble. It is from the interest on the national moneys loaned to the different county boards of chosen freeholders; the amount thus loaned in New-Jersey being $764,670 44. It was loaned to the counties on the condition that it should be put out at interest on bond and mortgage, and the interest used alone, and that for the aid of the schools. Eight counties have, however, used up their shares of the principal, and in such counties there is, therefore, received no interest for the schools. The interest derived from this fund in the counties where it still exists was, last year, $31,654 92, and each County Superintendent distributed the money of his county. The fifth source of revenue is in township school taxes, which in townships where the public moneys are not sufficient to maintain the free schools for nine months in the year, are authorized by the School Law to be collected to make up the deficiency. During the last year, forty-two townships out of the 230 in the State were alone obliged to levy the township tax, which amounted in the aggregate to $44,467 91. The sixth and last source of revenue is known as district taxes, which are only to be used for special purposes. The funds already mentioned can be used for educational purposes alone—such as teachers' salaries, fuel bills, and $20 for incidentals. Any additional funds for building or repairing the school-buildings, fences, &c., must be raised by a tax sanctioned by a vote of the people of that school-district. In the past year this sum amounted to $918,144 39. Thus it will be seen that, besides the public moneys furnished to each district in due proportion, it has power to add to its expenditures for teachers' salaries by the township tax, and by the district tax for the improvement and repairing of the buildings.

DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Thanks to Hon. Nathaniel Niles, the Speaker of the Assembly of 1872, a law was passed authorizing and encouraging the formation of school libraries. It provides that where any district shall raise $20 by subscriptions the State shall give an equal sum, and for each $10 raised yearly thereafter the State will also give $10. These sums are to be used in the purchase of books for a school library, maps, globes, or such apparatus as the district may decide. The State Superintendent has issued a catalogue of desirable books, and several New-York publishing houses have offered to furnish the books at wholesale rates. Thus, the law having been in operation two years, a school district has the $40 of the first year, and the $20 of the second to dispose of, providing it raises the half, or $30, and with this money fully $80 worth of books can be obtained. They are locked up in a case in each school-house, are under control of the teacher, and can be loaned out only to persons living in that school district. So far, but 189 districts have availed themselves of this law, some of the wealthier counties being the slowest to apply, Hudson only having three district libraries, while Atlantic has seventeen. Taken all in all, the common school interests of New-Jersey are in good hands, and are being rapidly brought forward toward perfection.

Daring Robbery—Railway Shares Stolen from a Bank.

The Tradesmen's National Bank was victimized by sneak-thieves yesterday. Soon after the bank opened in the morning two men, well dressed, entered the private office, and taking seats began to peruse the morning papers. The President supposed that they were acquaintances of the cashier, and paid no attention to them. While the President stepped out in another department the thieves took 200 shares of Lake Shore Railway stock and left the bank. The numbers of the shares are 18,523 and 16,677. An attempt will be made to stop their transfer.

CALIFORNIA.

The Modoc Troubles—The Gold Mines and Their Yield.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

Drifting on, Old Time brings his changes and developments. The guilty are tried, found guilty and forgiven, and again received into full communion with the world; big crimes are but little misdemeanors; robbery is not stealing; murder only a little aberration of mind; the biggest scoundrel is the best fellow, and most courted, if he has made money. The honest and most correct are the ones on whom suspicion falls the most heavily. They are the scapegoats of civilization, and if a man cannot swindle the Government, cities, and communities, he is of but little account, and is not fitted to take a leading part in the political movements of the day. Such seems to be the ethics of this decade. Credit Mobiliers, murder in high places as well as low, railroad extortion, bribery, stock gambling, are demoralizing the nation, and laying the foundation for a revolution which will surely come when the patience of the people is utterly exhausted. The masses are patient to an eminent degree, but sooner or later it will take form against the wretches who are grinding them into servitude.

Within the last year a great change has taken place in our own California. Stock gambling in mines has been played with a high hand. Rings have manipulated mining stocks at the expense of thousands of fools, till they have taught the very idiots a lesson, who are beginning to open their eyes. By a comparative report, which I read in a prominent Metropolitan paper, a few days ago, I observe that mining stocks in San Francisco have fallen $60,000,000 below their quoted values since last April. How many men have been ruined, how many families rendered homeless, what amount of crime has been perpetrated in consequence, the report does not specify, but as that vast amount has fallen into the pockets of a few scheming men, the loss must have fallen upon thousands, who, by this time, wish they had never put their fingers in the trap, and who are, when too late, convinced that sulphurets and stock certificates are not gold.

On this side of the continent we are amusing ourselves with a speck of war. The contesting parties this time, are Uncle Sam, with his myriads of hosts, his gunpowder and cannon, on the one side, and about 100 Modoc Indians, half naked, half starved, and illy equipped, on the other. These few brave, ill-treated Indians have set the whole power of the United States at defiance and for many weeks have maintained themselves against all the power which could be brought against them. They will be subdued at last, and the remnant of this brave tribe will be wiped off the face of the earth. The story of their wrongs will never be fully understood—their long suffering and bravery in resisting wrong, never be appreciated. I have seen much of Indian life during my residence in California. I have lived with them for months; I have acted as sub-agent for years; I have been brought into official as well as social contact with them, and I fancy I know something of Indian character. True, I have seen times when tact and forbearance were necessary to be used, but I have never had any difficulty in managing them. And all I had to do was simply to be just to them. They understand what justice and right and wrong are as well as their civilized brethren.

I never made a promise to an Indian that I did not perform; I never exacted of them more than was simply right. They soon learned to respect me, under the belief that I would do right by them, and in time my word was a kind of law with them. I had little difficulty in controlling the fiercest spirits among them. My greatest trouble was with vagabond white men. I had to guard against their stirring up discord more than the Indians themselves. And here, I believe, is the secret of the Modoc war. They have been maltreated and abused by white men, starved and neglected till human patience could endure it no longer, and, despairing of relief, the boldest among them have risen to redress their own wrongs in the way which is right according to their own laws of war. I think we should be inclined to do the same if our lands were taken away, our women violated, or seduced from us, and if we were starved and suffered to go naked in biting frosts, contrary to express stipulations.

But the end will come; it will be another episode in the history of the Indian race where might prevails. They will be subdued, but there will be no glory attached to the achievement. I could give you a multitude of examples of Indian good faith, and I assure you that I can place more reliance upon the word of an Indian than scores of white men I have associated with. There are undoubtedly bad men among Indians as well as white men, but these may be controlled by proper management better than the bad men of our own race. I confidently believe that had simple justice been accorded the poor wretches this war never would have occurred.

Financially, California makes a magnificent showing. Wall-street is no whar. We dig the gold out of the hills, and then we dig it out of each other's pockets. By a recent exhibit of ten savings banks, we see that they have received $42,474,935 in deposits. Of this they have loaned out, chiefly on real estate security in and about the City of San Francisco, $43,145,414. In case of emergency, they have cash on hand to meet sudden calls, $1,174,364, with a reserve fund $1,852,771, or, about $3,000,000 to meet a crash, when depositors call for their money—about $1 in $14. Oh, this is all safe enough, because it has real estate (in California) security, when the property can be sold, provided it brings enough under the hammer, in the course of two or three years' litigation and foreclosures, to pay the debt. To sum it up, it is doing a banking business on real estate security, and it will do well enough till depositors want their money, then look out for snakes. The outlook is not altogether pleasing.

There is more inquiry about Grass Valley mines than there has been for several years. Operators are getting tired of paying assessments on Nevada and Utah mines, with no return, and begin to look nearer home for places to invest. It has become known that, during the earlier years of mining, while 5,000 men took out in Grass Valley $300,000 per month, mostly from surface diggings, one thousand are now taking out $250,000 per month from less than a dozen quartz mines. It has averaged this amount for several years, and these facts becoming known among capitalists, they are turning their attention to this locality. Several mines will be reopened the coming season, and a large share of the money which has been diverted to other States will be retained in California. Grass Valley has the capacity of turning out a $1,000,000 per month for many years.

I hope I shall be able in future to offer a more pleasant correspondence, not that men are getting more honest, but one gets tired of showing up the dark side always. The description of scenery which you have had is that principally along public thoroughfares, such as travelers on the wing could give. There are multitudes of wild places, strange and interesting scenery, mixed with adventure, which the tourist knows not of, and which would interest your readers. I've seen some of it; in fact I have eaten mule meat, and crow, and tried roast owl among some of it. Didn't like owl.

OLD BLOCK.

The District Court Janitors.

In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., argued the appeal in the case of the janitors of the District Courts (Civil) against the City. The action was a test case, and was brought in the name of one of them, Michael Sullivan, to recover his salary. The case was tried before Judge Loew, when it appeared that the appointments were made in 1870, at a salary of $1,500 a year each, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council. Judge Loew dismissed the complaint on the ground that the Common Council had, under the tax levy act of 1869, no power to create the office for which salary was sought to be recovered. From this decision the present appeal was taken. Mr. Lawrence contended that the prohibition as to new offices did not include employes, which he claimed Sullivan and his associates clearly were. Mr. Dean, on behalf of the City, argued to sustain the view taken by Judge Loew. The Court reserved its decision.

NEWARK.

Her Manufactures of Trunks and Felt Hats—Her Breweries—Thread Mills and Saddlery Hard-Ware.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWARK, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

In particularizing some of the leading manufacturers of Newark, one is a little puzzled to know which to tackle first, and, as it is impossible to describe them all, to determine which may best be left out in the cold shade of a bare mention. I think it would be difficult to suggest any branch of manufacturing industry, from beer to babies' rattles, which is not represented in this city. Newark is the most versatile of manufacturing cities; able to turn her hand to any and everything; and, like the gentleman whose touch turned things into gold, whatever she puts her hand to seems to turn out successful and profitable.

In a previous letter I wrote at some length about the strong lead this city takes in the manufacture of jewelry and certain kinds of leather; but there is one other branch of manufacture which Newark has made a specialty—the manufacture of trunks. I wonder if the ladies who go pirouetting through the capitals of Europe with a wagon-load of baggage, have any idea that their trunks—those formidable and dropsical-looking depositories of the results of modern female extravagance which would have astounded our skimpily-dressed great-grandmothers—were, in all probability, made in Newark. The chances are that such would turn out to be the case, for Newark boasts the largest trunk factories in the world; from the small portable valise with which the business "drummer" rushes about the country, to those movable wardrobes which send such a thrill of horror through the sturdy frames of the Saratoga hotel-porters. And, in addition, there are any number of those dainty hand-bags and satchels, with their elegant fittings and gilded mountings, besides bags of a cheaper kind, such as are commonly used by sewing-girls and strong-minded women, shipped daily from here to all parts of the country.

The largest of these trunk factories is that of T. B. Peddie & Co. Mr. Peddie is Chairman of the Board of Trade, and has emulated the example of Richard Whittington, in having served two terms as Mayor of the city. To take a walk through his factory and warehouse, one would think that he had a monopoly of the trunk-making business. Trunks are piled from the floors to the ceilings, with intermediate passage-ways, like the boxes of tea in a bonded warehouse, and one almost wonders where all the dresses to fill them are to come from. There are leathern trunks, wooden trunks, trunks covered with zinc or canvas—trunks of all sorts, shapes, and sizes. And, what a hive of industry is the factory itself! It consists of two buildings, 100 feet by 30, and each of five stories; two of three stories, each 180 by 30 feet; one of four stories, 125 by 30 feet, and two or three smaller buildings. In all, there is 60,000 square feet of flooring. In one department all the woodwork is made, in another the leather is stamped and laid on, in another the iron clamps are bent, shaped, and pierced, in another the linings are put in, and so on, till the trunk reaches the warehouse in a finished state. Everything goes on with the regularity of clock-work, and, indeed, it must needs be so, or the immense amount of work could never be got through; for the factory turns out 2,500 trunks, alone, every week. It is the same with the hand-bags and satchels, in the making of which female labor is largely employed. All the sewing-machines are worked by steam-power. This was not the case, formerly; but about eight years ago Mr. Peddie was showing a friend through the factory, who, as a physician, called his attention to the fact that the constant working of the pedals of the sewing-machine with the feet, while the rest of the body is necessarily motionless, is very detrimental to the health of female operatives. He told him that it is very apt to bring on internal disorganization and disease. The same afternoon Mr. Peddie gave orders to have steam power applied to every sewing-machine on the premises. It would be well if all employers of labor were as thoughtful and considerate, and as quick to act when anything affecting the comfort and well-being of their employes demands expenditure which is not absolutely imperative. Whether the bags are made more quickly or more cheaply by working the machines with steam power, I do not know; but the daily product is very large—varying from seventy to eighty dozen bags. Here again, one wonders where on earth all the bags go to. Mr. Peddie's business gives employment to 325 men and seventy-five women, the pay-roll being over $5,000 a week. The consumption of material in the factory in the course of a year is enormous. Two million feet of lumber is worked up in the frames of the trunks. The value of the leather used in covering them and in making bags is about $200,000, so that Mr. Peddie is no mean patron of the leather trade. And, in addition to the leather, some 16,000 yards of canvas, forty-two inches wide, are used for covering trunks. This canvas made specially for the trunk business. And then there are paper and stuff linings, band-iron for clamps, locks, and iron frames and mountings for bags. This is not very surprising when we consider that the annual product of the factory is 130,000 trunks and 360,000 hand-bags and satchels. If this is not the largest trunk factory in the world—well, it ought to be. But there are other trunk factories in Newark which, though not so extensive as that of Mr. Peddie, are of considerable importance. Farmer & Co., on Mulberry-street, make the same character of fine work as Mr. Peddie. They employ about 150 men. William O. Headley & Son and I. Lagowitz & Co. make a large quantity of goods of a rather lower grade. Their factories are near the Centre-street Depot. Simon Brothers have also a factory out in the Meadows, where they make about $200,000 worth of trunks and bags a year. There are also several small factories in the city, bringing the total product of this branch of manufacture in 1871 to $3,600,000.

One of the most interesting of Newark's manufactures is that of felt hats. The process of compounding a hat is so novel and curious that I will endeavor to make it intelligible. The only material used is hair, principally from the skin of the European rabbit and hare, the beaver, and the nutria, the last a native of South America, somewhat resembling a beaver, but smaller. The different kinds of hair are mixed together in a machine which is called "a devil." The fluffy heap is then weighed into small parcels of 3¾ ounces each, that quantity being enough for one hat, and the parcels are placed in partitioned boxes by the side of the operator. The girl spreads out enough for one hat on the machine before her and it is drawn slowly through a picker which separates it. A blast of air carries the hair on in single particles through a tube which widens toward the mouth. Opposite the aperture a perforated hollow cone, inside of which is a powerful exhaust, revolves in a perpendicular position, and catching the hair, holds it, by means of the exhaust, till the quantity of hair put into the machine has all been equally distributed over the surface of the cone. A wet cloth is then wrapped round it, a metal cap is put over it, and the whole is immersed in very hot water. On the removal of the cap and cloth, the cone is turned upside down and the embryo hat peels easily off without breaking. One of them was handed to me to examine, and, although it was easy to see how a felt hat could be shaped from it, it appeared to me that it would be a hat large enough for four ordinary sized men. I was told that it would grow small by degrees and beautifully less from purely natural causes till it was the desired size, and that this was solely done by the very simple process of felting. Several operators sit round a tank of boiling water, which has a broad, sloping margin of wood-work. They dip the body of the hat in the boiling water, and then roll it backward and forward in a clothing, working it at the same time with the hand. This working with the hand and the constant immersion in the boiling water causes the body to shrink. As it shrinks it, of course, consolidates and gets firmer, thus enabling it to stand rougher treatment. The workman again begins the process of felting, but this time using a rolling-pin, instead of his hand. The whole operation is something like a housewife rolling pie-paste, constantly folding and rolling, only, whereas the pie-paste expands when rolled, the hat-body contracts till it is, at last, only about one-fourth the size, while it is about four times as thick, of the body which left the cone in the first stage of its manufacture. The hat has, in the process of consolidation, become as hairy as a blanket on the outside; and before it is blocked into shape, it is shaved and rolled smooth. The shaping of the hat is rendered easy, from the natural tendency of the material to shrink after being immersed in hot water. The shrinkage makes the body cling tightly to the block, and prevents any chance of the hat losing its shape. The finishing and trimming department has nothing in it out of the way; but the other departments present, I think, sufficient novelty. Here is a hat made out of hair and hot water, far more tough, more endurable, and twenty times more comfortable than any other specimen of head-piece which the fashion of the nineteenth century warrants us in wearing. To-day, Mr. Rice, of the firm of P. W. Vail & Co., escorted me through their hat-factory, and explained the process of making these felt hats as we went along. They have seven of these hat-body-making machines, on each of which two men and a girl can make 300 bodies a day. The average daily product of the factory is over a hundred dozen hats a day. P. W. Vail & Co. employ about 250 hands, including eighty female operatives in the trimming department. Yates & Wharton, also, own a very large factory of this description. They do not make quite so high a grade of fine goods as Mr. Vail, though they sell as great a number of hats. In their own factory they turn out seventy-five or eighty dozen a day; but they have a great many hats made for them at Orange and other places, which bring their sales up to about a hundred dozen. There are some other factories, on a small scale.

One fact ought to place Newark high in the regard of the Teuton readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Newark is one of the largest producers of beer in the country, and, with perhaps one exception, boasts the largest brewery in the United States. The breweries of Mr. Taylor, and of Coolidge, Pratt & Co., of Albany, and John Greenway's splendid brewery, at Syracuse, large and extensive as they are, are fairly overshadowed by such a concern as that of P. Balantine & Sons, not only in the quantity of beer made, but by the brewery itself, with its splendid equipment and all the latest improvements in the science of brewing. The brewery is only recently erected; indeed, the malting-houses were only finished on the 1st of November last. Nothing has been omitted, no expense has been spared to make this a model brewery, and a model brewery it certainly appears to be to my unsophisticated eye. It fronts along the Passaic River, close to the Balantines' old brewery, so that the barrels of beer can either be loaded into barges lying under the walls or on to wagons for shipment by rail on the street side. The cellars are all light, well ventilated, and lofty, and seem large enough to hold a stock of beer sufficient to supply the thirsty needs of all New-York. The conveniences for carrying the malt to the mash-tub, and for transferring the liquor from the boiling vats to the coolers, and then to the fermenting vats, are perfect. A subsidiary granary, capable of holding 10,000 bushels of malt, is built in the tower, and, by an ingenious apparatus at the bottom of the chute, exact quantities can be poured into the mash-tub without troubling about detailed measurement. Two of Bourdelot's coolers, each with a capacity of cooling 175 barrels an hour, are used. These coolers are a succession of hollow copper tubes, placed one above another, through which iced water is constantly passing. The hot, newly-boiled beer is allowed to trickle over these tubes from one to another, and by the time it reaches the bottom one it is perfectly cool. Messrs. Balantine make about 2,000 barrels of ale and porter a week. Their consumption of malt is about 200,000 bushels a year; and of hops, from 600 to 700 pounds a day. In connection with their brewing business they do a very large malting business. Besides supplying their brewery, they sell about 300,000 bushels of malt to the trade. They buy nearly all, if not all, their barley from Canada, both east and west. I tasted their beer. Who ever went through a brewery without taking a glass of ale? Why, any proper-minded brewer would think himself grossly insulted were the proffered foaming glass refused. But there is no need of much temptation. The aroma pervading the realms of beer produces an appetite for a draught of it, especially on a cold Winter's day, which few can resist. I can safely pronounce Balantine's ale to be "excellent, most excellent!" A long distance down Ferry-street, in the outskirts of the city, is the lager-beer brewery of Schalk Brothers; a brewery well worth a visit, in spite of having to flounder through the snow for a mile and half. Among the early lager-beer brewers the Schalks have always kept a lead, increasing their business as rapidly as the accumulation of capital would admit. "When we came to this country, in 1847," remarked Mr. A. Schalk to me, "and began to brew lager-beer here, our consumption of malt was about twenty-four bushels a week; now it is about 450 bushels a day." This vast increase of business is not surprising, considering the very marked increase in the consumption of malt liquors which has taken place in the last ten years. In 1863, the consumption of all kinds of malt liquors in the United States was 3,000,000 barrels. *For the year 1872*, Mr. Schalk tells me that it will be at least 9,000,000 barrels, if not more. This speaks well for what *Mr. Tony Weller* calls the "power of suction" of somebody, and must be very encouraging to the brewers. Schalk's brewery is very extensive, though not so large as that of Balantine & Sons, as they do not make their own malt. They make none but lager beer; but they make enough of that to keep twenty or thirty heavy wagons constantly delivering the beer to the saloons of New-York alone. They manufacture from 60,000 to 70,000 barrels of beer a year. The storehouses for the beer are arranged so as to preserve the regulation temperature of 4° above freezing point. The two ice-houses will each hold about 8,000 barrels of beer. The ice is filled into a large central apartment, which extends from the ground floor to the roof. It holds 2,500 tons of ice. All around the great hogsheads, holding twenty barrels each, are filled, one above another, in four lines, with a passage-way between the two middle ones. As one goes peering about in the dark with the aid of a flaring candle, these storehouses give one the impression of some old subterranean cellars or the catacombs of Rome, so dark and cold are they. If in Winter time they get too cold, steam is turned in to raise the temperature to the desired degree. In addition, there are thirteen under-ground vaults, where from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels more can be stored away. The brewers always have a barrel of lager on tap in their hotel, as they call the apartments of the unmarried men who reside on the premises, and it does one good to see the hearty gusto with which they go in for a round. I asked one man how many glasses he considered a good daily allowance? "Twenty-five or thirty," he replied.

There are two individual factories in Newark which I should very much like to have gone through—the Clarke Thread Mills, and the Singer Manufacturing Company's Silk Twist Mill. The latter is, I believe, the largest mill of the kind in the country. In Connecticut and Massachusetts there may be larger companies than the Singer Company, but the business is divided up in smaller mills. In this one mill they employ over 200 operatives. Unfortunately, the mill is closed just now. New engines and additional machinery are being introduced, consequently all work has had to be stopped, the operatives are all away, and the different floors are all locked up. Mr. Hopper very courteously expressed his regret that my visit to Newark should have been so untimely, as far as their mill was concerned. At the Clarke Mills I was refused admission. I regret this, for the Clarke sewing-thread is so universally used by housekeepers that I feel assured many would like to know something about the factory in which it is made, and the process of its manufacture. I am told that 1,000 operatives are employed in the mill, and that the value of the thread produced is round about $1,000,000 a year. In all my travels among manufacturing cities, Newark is the first place where I have encountered any difficulties in getting information. In other cities, on the contrary, the leading men have always taken me by the hand, and the smaller manufacturers have gladly welcomed me. But here, though there have been marked exceptions, I have, in several instances, been surprised by a refusal of any facilities in carrying out my mission. One gentleman, the head-partner of the leading firm in a most important branch of business, handed me back the personal letter of introduction which I presented to him, and declined to furnish "any information to THE NEW-YORK TIMES," giving as his reason, that "I am on the other side of the house." On my remonstrating against such an illiberal spirit in a matter which could have no possible political significance, he so far retreated from his position as to ground his refusal on the plea of being "too busy;" but on my proposing to call on him again, he replied that it would be no use, as he would be "too busy,"—always too busy. I am inclined to think that many of his fellow-citizens, even on his "side of the house," will be inclined to regard his action as selfish and ill-judged.

One marked feature in the manufacturing business of Newark is saddlery hardware. There are no factories of any vast extent; but there are no less than twenty-four firms, and many of them do a profitable business of very respectable dimensions. Several houses own very valuable patents: nearly all have their specialties. Sturgess, Son & Co., of Mulberry-street, manufacture buckles and hames. They have a patent buckle-snap which is in great favor out West, as it obviates all sticking, and is admirably adapted for heavy harness. The firm employs from seventy-five to one hundred hands, according to the amount of business they are doing, and often turn out 150 gross of silver-plated buckles a day. The silver-plating is done in a moment. The buckle is heated and coated with the solder, and the silver-leaf is cut out to its pattern. By his side the operative has a pile of these patterns of silver-leaf, a piece of white paper lying between each. He deftly lays one on the buckle before him, presses around it with a small band-cushion, and, *presto!* the plating is done. This was formerly a more laborious process. Mr. Sturgess, who was a pioneer in the buckle business, having started it in Newark in [illegible], tells me that they used to pay $9 a gross for the labor of plating buckles; now he sells the same plated buckles at $3 a gross. Wenstboff, Wright & Kuehnhold, of Railroad-avenue, make buckles, hames, and bits, but make a specialty of bits. They employ about seventy-five hands. Crane & Co., of Mechanic-street, only make fine gilt harness mounting, such as hooks and terrets. They employ from thirty to forty hands. W. L. Staar & Co. make a specialty of buckles, mostly silver, and employ about forty hands. C. M. Theberath & Co., of Mechanic-street, employ about forty hands in making fine covered and gilt mountings. C. Lockwood & Co., whose factory is in the same street, have been in business in Newark for many years. They manufacture largely in carriage hardware and carriage lamps. Reynold & Zahn, also in Mechanic-street, have a thriving business in the manufacture of silver, gilt, and metal ornaments for harness and carriages, employing about forty men. Robathom & Greacen have a very similar business. The Seargent Manufacturing Company, on Summit-street, make japan-lined goods and silver and nickel harness-mountings. They have two valuable patents—the Coles patent wedge buckle and the Gillett gig tree. They employ from seventy-five to one hundred operatives. Samuel E. Tompkins & Co., in conjunction with Mr. P. Hayden, in addition to their Newark business, employ all the labor in the saddlery hardware workshops in Sing Sing Prison. Mr. Tompkins is the inventor of the Tompkins patent gig tree, which has a far and wide sale. Wiener & Co. employ sixty or seventy hands in the manufacture of covered, silver-plated, and japan-lined work. Many other smaller firms are also doing a profitable and growing business in this branch of manufacture. Indeed, saddlery hardware may be said to be one of the growing and most thriving industries of Newark. Go where you will, in any direction in this city, it is most striking to mark the evidences of manufacturing enterprise. Here there are flour-mills, there chemical works, boot and shoe factories, smelting works, malleable iron foundries, sawing and planing mills, tobacco factories, &c. Scarcely a branch of industry can there be which has not its representative here. No wonder that Newark grows so rapidly as a city, and that many of her citizens rank among the millionaires of the land.

The Kind of Bear that Frightened a Maine Boy.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, March 5.

A number of young men of this city who were camping out week before last, near a lake some forty miles to the eastward, had written some letters to their relatives and friends at home, and intrusted them to one of the party, who volunteered to carry them out to the stage road, several miles distant, to give them to the driver of the stage which reached that point about dusk. The messenger had been gone nearly half an hour, when he surprised his comrades by rushing back into camp, panting from his exertions, and evidently thoroughly scared. In reply to the numerous questions which were showered upon him, he related—after pausing to get breath—that just before he reached the road a huge bear coolly marched up to the path in front of him, and sitting down upon its haunches, growled and gnashed its teeth. Having no weapons, the messenger decided that discretion was a great deal better than fighting a bear, unarmed, and he turned and ran, the huge animal lumbering along after him at a clumsy but still rapid pace. Our hero was a good runner however, and out-stripped Bruin a short distance from camp. He was just proposing that his friends take their guns and go in pursuit of the bear, when a low growl behind him made him jump off his feet, and he turned to see one of the party, who, dressed in a bear-skin coat, fur cap and gloves, had been "playing bear" for his delectation on the road, and had just returned to camp to hear the conclusion of the recital of the meeting and pursuit.

Novel Experiences of Snowed-Up Methodist Preachers.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from Hagerstown, Md., under date of March 5, as follows:

The train on the Western Maryland Railroad which left Baltimore Monday afternoon last, with its passengers, remained in the Catoctin Mountain all night, being fixed in a snow-drift from seven to ten feet in height, and 300 feet in length. Rev. A. S. Hank, of North Baltimore Station M. E. Church, Chairman of the first year class, and most of the members of the class, as well as Rev. W. R. Davis, of the committee, were aboard. They sent out a deputation, and bought from an adjacent farm-house bread and milk, which satisfied their hunger, and about the dawn of day left the cars and went to Sabillasville, Frederick County, half a mile distant, and got an extemporized breakfast.

The train that left Baltimore at 8:25 A. M. yesterday, containing Bishop Foster and sixty ministers of the M. E. Conference, now in session here, fared a little better. Reaching Mechanicstown, we were informed that we must wait there until 100 men shoveled out the snow-drift. At 5 o'clock some fifty members of the conference sallied forth in quest of something to eat. Walking half a mile they secured a substantial supper at Gilbert's Hotel, in Mechanicstown. The return to the cars was perilous, owing to the great severity of the cold and the fearful wind that swept over the country like a sand-blast. At 8 o'clock the 8½ train from Baltimore joined us, and we started over the South Mountain for Hagerstown, and reached our destination by 11:45. It formed an episode in the life of many a Methodist preacher. During our sojourn in the cars some hymns were sung, Bishop Foster was requested to address the ministers present, and the time passed pleasantly, notwithstanding our unpropitious surroundings.

It is related that an Indiana woman died recently pending the decision of her application for divorce; that her worthless husband thereupon circulated a subscription paper, representing that he wanted to raise money to give her a decent burial; that he did get fifty dollars, and that instead of using it as promised, he bought with it a new suit of clothes, arrayed in which he is now looking out for a new wife.

COLORADO.

A Delightful Winter Enterprise in the Arkansas Valley—A New City—Review of the Past and Present.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Monday, March 3, 1873.

To invalids the Winter in Colorado has been remarkably mild and invigorating. Since October the days have been, almost without exception, clear and sunny, with only two or three flurries of snow and an occasional sand-storm. Often, at midday, during December and January, I have seen ladies out carrying parasols, consumptives sitting with open doors, and hatless children enjoying games of marble and croquet. Such is the Winter in Colorado. Yet old settlers, the "59ers," tell us this is about the average, and that last Winter, so well remembered for its snows, wind and cold, was a new thing for this climate.

As a result of the mild Winter, immigration has set in earlier and much stronger than last year. Some of the hotels are already comfortably full, although the hotel capacity of Denver has about doubled since last season. New colony enterprises are being inaugurated, miners are returning to their camps two months earlier than last year, and in every respect the "outlook" seems highly favorable for rapid growth and progress in city and country.

Denver has taken progressive strides that surprise even those who are most enthusiastic in her praise, and one cannot be absent a fortnight without finding some marked and pleasant improvement on his return. Building has been going ahead the Winter through, the material entering into construction being chiefly home commodity. There are ten brick-yards in the suburbs. The mills on the Divide, sixty miles south of Denver, supply the lumber, the kilns at Golden, Mt. Vernon, and Larkspur the lime, and the quarries of Jefferson and Douglas Counties the building stone.

The Arkansas Valley, which is now the theatre of important railway enterprises, is the oldest-settled and richest farming portion of Colorado. It lies at an altitude of from 3,500 to 4,500 feet, on a much lower plain than the valley of any other river flowing from the Rocky Mountains on the east. The Winters are mild and open, and the Summers long and pleasant. All the cereals flourish, and grazing is excellent. Nearly fifty years ago, St. Vrain, Bent, and others started a trading post near the mouth of the Purgatoire, and called it Bent's Fort. Routes were established to Santa Fé and Chihuahua, and a large business in furs, pelts, and other commodities was carried on, both with the Mexicans and Indians. Several auxiliary posts in other parts of the Arkansas Valley were started, and constituted then the only American settlements in Colorado. These posts were subsequently abandoned.

The Mexicans, in 1849, began to make settlements south of the river, and several flourishing colonies were formed. From that time until 1860 they were the chief population of Southern Colorado. The past ten years has brought some changes. Now there is quite an American element; but no great progress has been made, for along the whole 500 miles of the Arkansas in Colorado there are only about a dozen towns and settlements, and a total population of scarcely 10,000. But a new era is dawning. Population is flowing in along with, and in anticipation of, the railways. At the present terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, on the eastern border of the Territory, a new town has started up, called Sargent. Fifty houses have been put up there within a few weeks. At present it is chiefly a base of supplies and outfitting point for the graders and track-layers, but it is likely to be also a stock-shipping point of considerable importance. Sixty-two miles further up the valley is Las Animas, capital of Bent County, an old town, now gathering new life from the expectation of being an important railway junction, as well as the chief trading post of south-eastern Colorado. It is located on the south bank of the Arkansas River, one mile south-west of Fort Lyon. There are now about eighty buildings in the town, and work on others is going ahead rapidly. There are some five or six stores, a couple of hotels, and plenty of saloons. Many prospectors are on the ground considering the chances. The great expectations of the place are based upon the probability that the Kansas Pacific Company, which has graded a line from Kit Carson to Fort Lyon, will here form a junction with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line, and build a joint road up the valley to Pueblo, ninety-two miles. Surveys with this end in view have been made, and a force of 200 men is now at work grading the line. Besides, a company called the Los Animas Valley Railroad Company, under the auspices of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, has been formed to build from Los Animas up the Purgatoire to Trinidad, the most important place on the southern borders of Colorado, where the New Mexican trade will concentrate, and a large wool, hide, stock, coal, and grain traffic spring up. Thus Las Animas expects to be the distributing point for the Upper Arkansas and Purgatoire Valleys, and as the surrounding country has great productive and grazing capacity, vast herds and numerous and multiplying ranches, there is strong likelihood that the claims of this ambitious place may be realized. The rumor that the supply depot and department head-quarters are to be removed from Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Lyon greatly strengthens this confidence. The promise of this section of Colorado is certainly great, and it is probable that a large share of the immigration this year will turn thither. From Fort Lyon to the sources of the Arkansas, on Mount Lincoln, there is scarcely a waste acre. Between the fort and Pueblo are seen herds of fat cattle, often numbering 3,000 head belonging to one man; and there are many corn-fields that yield from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels every season. The numerous small settlements are chiefly the head-quarters of stock men and farmers. Such are Bent's Fort, Boggsville, Cramer's, Point of Rocks, Rocky Ford, and Spring Bottom. Bent County occupies the eastern portion of this vast area, and Pueblo County the western. Together they form an area larger than Massachusetts. An abstract of the last assessment for Bent County shows but 20,000 acres under cultivation, valued at $55,575; 32,538 head of cattle, valued at $485,721, and 14,425 sheep, valued at $34,810; the total county valuation, $906,778. The population is about 900. The old Spanish titles, or grants, have proved a great hindrance to the permanent settlement of this county. One of them, the St. Vrain, embraces 40,000 acres of the very best farm and grazing lands.

Pueblo County has much the largest development and promise, and has during the past two years received an enterprising class of settlers, who have done much to show up its great resources. Pueblo, the county seat, is the second city in the Territory, having a population of 3,500. It lies 120 miles south of Denver, at the present terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and has access, by a branch of the same road, to the Upper Arkansas Valley, as far as the Cañon coal mines, which supply 100 tons per day of the best fuel found in the Territory. Over 200 new buildings were erected in this place last year. Its trade exceeded $2,000,000. It is the centre of a great wool-growing country, the adjacent counties reporting last year over 500,000 head of sheep, and a wool-clip of 1,385,000 pounds. It is the outfitting point for the new San Juan mining region, so fabulous in its reported gold and silver developments, and toward which prospectors are flocking with freighting teams loaded with machinery and supplies. It is at the crossing of the old trade routes from the Missouri to the mountains, and from Santa Fé to the Black Hills and the Oregon trail, designated by situation to command an extensive trade.

Between Pueblo and the sources of the Arkansas lie Fremont and Park Counties. Cañon City, capital of the former, is forty-seven miles up the valley from Pueblo, and is considered one of the most promising points in Colorado. Its present population is about 700. The fall in the river affords ample and excellent water-power. The coal-fields are but five miles away. Valuable iron deposits, copper, limestone, variegated marble, and pottery clay abound. The oil-wells in the vicinity supply the town with light, and are now being developed with a view of supplying the whole Territory. A railroad route has been surveyed over Poncho Pass into the San Luis Valley. A good wagon-road has been constructed to Loma, the centre of the San Luis mining region. The South Park and Mount Lincoln mines are accessible and naturally tributary to Cañon City. Timber is abundant and near at hand.

We have thus traced the important settlements, and indicated briefly the resources of that portion of the Arkansas Valley lying within Colorado. TRAVELER.

A SAD CASE.

The Story of the Defaulting Treasurer of Yates County.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PENN YAN, Yates County, N. Y., Monday, March 3, 1873.

Crime in high life affords a more interesting chapter in the narration than that committed in circles where it is the more natural to expect moral delinquencies and disrespect of law, both human and divine. Hence transgressions, the recital of which may excite but a passing remark in the one case, are devoured in minutest detail, and become food for extended and bitter comment in the other.

This village and county are now in the midst of intense excitement over the return to Penn Yan, in the custody of the Sheriff, of a man who a short time since was a member of the best society of the place, and whose family was a model of respectability and culture. He was the Treasurer of the county, and had been for twelve years in succession, and possessed the unbounded confidence of the entire community. He became a defaulter, however, in a large amount to the county and State, and absconded nearly a year ago, in company with a young woman who had also been recognized as a member of the best society, leaving behind him, disgraced and ruined, a wife and three children. The case is one of unusual interest, owing to the standing of the parties concerned, and to its singular dénouement.

The man referred to is James N. Burns. The lady is Miss Cynthia Cooley, who was left an orphan a few years since, which, and the subsequent decease of an uncle, who willed her his property, left her very comfortably provided for. She was also the possessor of beauty and accomplishments. Her parents dying, and there being minor children, Mr. Burns was selected as the most proper person to be made the guardian of the children and executor of the estate. This was five years ago. In performing the duties incumbent upon him in the relations he held toward the Cooleys, Burns became a slave to the charms of Miss Cooley, and an attachment that culminated in the ruin of both was the result. Burns sacrificed the happiness of his family, and respect and confidence of his friends upon the altar of his unholy passion, and for Burns Miss Cooley delivered up her honor as a woman, her standing in society, and became an outcast and a fugitive from justice.

In May last the intimacy between Burns and Miss Cooley still existing, and they being absent together for weeks at a time, the sureties on Burns' bond seeing that his fall was complete, urged the Board of Supervisors to make an examination into his accounts. The matter was delayed for the time, but Burns took the alarm, and in the early part of the above month he went away, saying that he was going to Rhode Island on a visit to some friends. He left a letter with his clerk, with instructions to deliver it to Judge Briggs, one of his sureties, if he should not return before the last of June. A few days after Burns went away, Miss Cooley also disappeared. This gave rise to considerable remarks, and looked very suspicious. The last of June having arrived, and no tidings of Burns, the letter in the charge of the clerk at the treasurer's office was delivered to Judge Briggs. Its contents revealed the fact that the worst fears of Burns' friends were more than realized. He confessed to being a defaulter in the amount of $38,090, and that he had left Penn Yan never to return. He said that he took all the blame of his action upon himself, but plead his unhappy family affairs as influencing him in a great degree. He granted to Judge Briggs a power of attorney to settle up his affairs, and to apply the proceeds of his effects toward the liquidation of his indebtedness, thus virtually leaving his family destitute. Those who had known the noble-minded, honorable James Burns of five years ago were loth to believe that he had sunk to such depths of degradation, but his letter could not be denied, and an examination of his books revealed even a larger defalcation than confessed—about $42,000.

Nothing could be found giving any clue to the whereabouts of the fugitives, and all efforts to apprehend them were abandoned after a short time.

On the 3d of February last Sheriff John D. Dintruff, of this county, was surprised to receive a dispatch from the Police Superintendent of San Francisco, Cal., stating that James H. Burns, the defaulting Treasurer of Yates County, was in San Francisco. How any information as to Burns had come to the knowledge of those authorities was more than the Sheriff could understand, but he made arrangements to proceed at once to California, and so informed the Chief of Police.

It seems that a few years since a gentleman named Lawrence removed from Penn Yan to San Francisco. In the latter part of January last this gentleman met Burns on the street in that city. He had not seen Burns since he left Penn Yan, and although the fugitive was in a measure disguised by a change in the style of his beard, and presented an old, haggard, and care-worn appearance, Lawrence recognized him, and being acquainted with the facts of his defalcation, determined to find out where he was stopping. He followed Burns to the Brooklyn House. Thinking that there might possibly be a doubt as to the identity of Burns, and feeling certain that if it was him, Cynthia Cooley would be in his company, Lawrence informed a man named Lee of the discovery he had probably made. Lee was also a former resident of Yates County, and well acquainted with Miss Cooley. He, therefore, accompanied Mr. Lawrence to the hotel. They met Burns, and with him a female whom Lee recognized at once as the paramour of the defaulting Treasurer. He called Miss Cooley by name, but she, with remarkable presence of mind, paid no attention to him. He then forced himself upon her notice, when she became very indignant, and assured him that he was entirely mistaken in the person. Such unblushing coolness rather staggered Mr. Lee, and he began to think he might be mistaken, when Burns commenced weeping convulsively, and exclaimed, "I told you so, Cynthia! I knew they would find us at last!" Miss Cooley manifested apparently no emotion, and retired to her apartments. Lee and Lawrence informed the police authorities, with the result stated. Sheriff Dintruff started for San Francisco on the 12th of February, arrived there on the 20th, obtained a requisition from Gov. Booth, although Burns said he would accompany the Sheriff without a requisition, and arrived here with his prisoner on Saturday last. Miss Cooley left for the East before the Sheriff reached San Francisco. She was arrested at Elmira on her arrival there but subsequently released, and is now in that city. Burns was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

Expecting great excitement in Penn Yan when he should arrive here with Burns, the time of his arrival was kept secret, and Burns was conveyed to the hotel before the news spread. In less than five minutes thereafter the Benham House was surrounded by hundreds of curious citizens, anxious to get a sight of the defaulter. On reaching the hotel, one of Burns's sons was waiting to greet him. As soon as Burns saw his boy he uttered a cry of joy, as he had not anticipated meeting any of those he had so shamefully abandoned, and breaking from the Sheriff, he caught his son to his bosom, and pressed kisses fast and thick upon his face, while his frame shook with the most convulsive sobs. The kind-hearted Sheriff, bathed in tears, was forced to tear the father and son apart, and locked Burns up in a room by himself.

When the Sheriff entered Burns' cell in San Francisco, the unhappy man, choking with emotion, exclaimed, "Thank God, Sheriff, You've come! I'm so glad! I'm so glad!" He then fell into violent convulsions, from which he was relieved with great difficulty. At Chicago another affecting scene in this sad drama was enacted. The eldest son of Burns is a telegraph operator in that city, and had read every message that passed over the wires concerning his father, and knew the exact condition of affairs. He met the party at the depot, and was allowed to see and converse with his father for several hours.

Burns, upon leaving Penn Yan, went to New-York. Here he was joined by Miss Cooley. They first went to Central America, and from there to Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Wales, and other countries. Leaving Europe, they went to the Barbados and Sandwich Islands, and on the 10th of January landed in California. Burns told Sheriff Dintruff that, so overwhelmed was he with remorse, that he had not passed a peaceful or happy moment since he absconded until he knew he was in custody. He could not rid himself of the idea in all his wanderings that he was destined to be captured and brought to punishment. He felt unspeakable relief when he was arrested.

After the scene between Burns and his son at the Benham House here, the former became delirious, and is now in a critical condition. He has been taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, where he is being attended by his wife, whose just resentment and bitterness toward her faithless husband has all been dispelled by the sight of his wretched state.

As soon as he is able, Burns will answer proceedings in bankruptcy. After all his estate is turned in against the claims against him, his sureties will be compelled to make good about $24,000.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FIRE.

Six Acres of Buildings Burned—The Loss Over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 28.

Near 11 o'clock yesterday a fire originated in the kitchen at the residence of Dr. Solaris, on St. Claude-street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, and adjoining the DeSoto Girl's School. It burned its way directly towards Rampart-street, spreading as it advanced, until it included nearly every house in the square. People had barely time to snatch a few of their effects and escape. In a short time the fire had got possession of nearly every building facing on St. Claude-street, which numbered about ten. The fire companies, which had arrived by this time, took up a position on Rampart-street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, in order to prevent the fire from crossing to the adjoining square, but owing to the scarcity of water no check could be made.

The firemen were soon forced from their position on Rampart-street by the approaching fire and the unbearable heat which was brought in that direction by the wind. After working to no avail with the small supply of water, all hope of stopping the devouring element at Rampart-street ceased, and the fire soon crossed to the houses on the opposite side.

The direction of the fire was, owing to the wind, diagonally across the square to the corner formed by the junction of Spain and Rampart streets, and hence it spread almost as rapidly toward the latter street, as it did in the direction of the river, and in an incredibly short time had made its way across Spain-street to some one-story frame dwellings which burned like tinder.

The square in which the fire originated was by this time wrapped in one sheet of flame. The repeated general alarm had been sounded, and the fire-engines were arriving every few minutes, but "no water" was still the cry, and it was not until nearly an hour after the first alarm that water began to arrive from the river.

By this time the square bounded by St. Claude, Mandeville, Rampart, and Spain streets was entirely consumed, about fifty buildings being in ashes. The fire having got under good headway in the square bounded by Rampart, Burgundy, Mandeville, and Spain streets, the utmost exertions of the combined Fire Department was of no avail whatever, and it made rapid strides in the direction of the river.

The same thing occurred after the fire got a foothold in the square bounded by Spain, Washington-avenue, St. Claude, and Rampart-street. Every exertion was made to check it, but to no purpose. Soon this entire square was ablaze in every part, and the fire crossed Rampart-street into the square bounded by Rampart, Burgundy, Spain, and Washington streets.

Two blocks had by this time been entirely consumed, and two bounded by Mandeville, Washington-avenue, Burgundy, and Dauphine streets, were burning rapidly, and, as appeared, were inevitably doomed. The fire-engines took up their positions again before the fire on Burgundy-street, and worked with a superior will, but all their exertions were abortive, and they soon had to retire, but only slowly, for they fought the devastating element at every foot of its approach, and, happily, kept it from crossing Washington-avenue on the south and Mandeville-street on the north, but no effort could keep it from reaching across Burgundy-street.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the fire communicated to the buildings in the blocks bounded by Mandeville, Spain, Burgundy, and Dauphine streets, and the block bounded by Spain, Washington-avenue, Burgundy and Dauphine streets, all of the houses on them being soon burned to within a very short distance of Dauphine-street. When the fire reached this point, it was gotten somewhat under control, and hope was entertained that it would be speedily subdued. This was not accomplished, however, until fully three-fourths of the buildings on each of the last-named squares were burned, and those that were left standing were more or less injured by fire and the water which was thrown upon them to keep them from burning.

The flames spread so rapidly that in almost every instance the household effects in all the residences were consumed. The property destroyed by this fire will reach considerably over a quarter of a million of dollars, as a low estimate, as it is ascertained that 200 odd buildings were consumed. From the time the fire commenced until it was entirely subdued was about six hours. Hundreds of chimneys stand upon the now desolate waste, and give evidence of the fact that it was a grand fire. The area of ground over which the flames made a clear sweep is estimated at about six acres.

The Emperor Napoleon's Will.

Under the heading of "The Truth Respecting the Emperor's Will," the *Journal d'Angers* states that, "at the end of 1869, the Emperor, finding himself seriously ill, was desirous formally to declare his last wishes, and prepared his will, which he intrusted to M. Rouher, at that time President of the Senate. M. Rouher took charge of the important document and placed it in a secret depository, which he either had made or which existed already in the Palace of the Luxembourg. The 4th of September came, and M. de Pelletan obtained a knowledge of the existence of the secret depository and its contents, probably through one of the workmen who had been employed. Leaving to others the task of ransacking the papers at the Tuileries, M. Pelletan himself undertook the search for the chest which contained the Emperor's will, and as he had very good information, he had little difficulty in discovering it. In this way it was that the will of Napoleon III. fell into the hands of the men of Sept. As the *Times'* correspondent has stated, the Emperor appointed the Empress as Regent, to be assisted by Prince Napoleon; and also appointed some by name and others by their offices, the members of the Council of Regency. The names published are correct, but incomplete, inasmuch as they do not include that of the Duc de Persigny. With respect to M. Armand Laity, who was to have been a member of the Council, and whom the *Times* has stated to be dead, that is a mistake, as M. Laity is alive and well, as we know from a visit he paid us to-day."

Artificial Clouds and Their Utility.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 19 says: "What with phylloxera, oidium, &c., the vineyards of France have so many enemies that there is some consolation in being able to announce that a curious contrivance has been devised for protecting plants from frost. How many hopes of endless barrels of wine have been nipped in the bud on one cold cloudless night. Last year the vines of Thomery were frozen to the very marrow by a sudden change in the temperature, and it will be long before they recover. Yesterday M. Barral ascended a heap of stones on the road which runs from St. Cloud to Suresnes, and from that improvised tribune explained to about 1,000 persons the immense advantages to be derived from artificial clouds which can be drawn like a curtain over any spot threatened with frost. When the sky is clear, when there is neither wind nor dew nor clouds, and when the glass falls below zero, then danger is to be apprehended. To avert evil effects, small pots of tar-oil, placed about twenty yards apart, should be lighted; these will emit a dark, heavy smoke, and hang for several hours over the land, preventing radiation, and in fact answering one of the purposes of clouds, which is to prevent heat from escaping. For about £5 a whole country side can be protected in this way, and the evil influences of the 'red moon' averted. These artificial clouds have been tried at Montpellier, where they are said to have answered capitally; some were manufactured yesterday, but there was much wind, and they were swept away in the direction of St. Cloud."

CUBA.

A Possible Schism—Party Movements and Schemes—Matters in Porto Rico—An Unsuccessful Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, February 22, 1873.

Every day that passes brings nearer and nearer the threatening phantom of a split among the Spaniards themselves. Although in old Spain "E Pluribus Unum" is a motto which has been honored more in the breach than the observance, the Spaniards here found out long ago that no other device would so well suit their purpose, and that in union lay not only their strength, but also possibly their salvation. The Cuban *laborantes* and sympathizers, at home and abroad, have made superhuman efforts to divide the Spanish party in Cuba; possessed of that peculiar astuteness and diplomatic talent inherent to every Spanish American, they left nothing untried to bring about the desired result, but all their plans were foiled because the Spaniards presented a front as firm as a wall of iron. When the late Gen. Gelocouria opposed black and encouraged white Spanish emigration to the island of Cuba, he alleged that the child of every Spaniard would be an accession to the Cuban ranks, and an opponent to Spanish ideas and supremacy from its very birth. As Gelocouria expected an increase of the insurgent ranks from the Spaniards in the same manner the Spaniards themselves are now doing their utmost to produce two or three political parties, who, in a short while, will be bitterly opposed to each other.

THE ULTRA PARTY.

A want of foresight and a mistaken idea of their ability and strength make the leaders of the Ultra party commit blunder upon blunder. They advance unconcernedly, without even taking the trouble to attempt to conciliate their natural opponents, (the Cubans,) or to attract the good will of the republican element among the Spaniards.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Party is organizing rapidly, and they mention already the names of the candidates to represent them in the Spanish Cortes. The most prominent are Messrs. Rufino, Sainz, Hompanera, Sola, Conté, Secretary Olivarez, Col. Tmez. and Adolfo M. Sterling. All—except the latter, who is reported to decline the honor—are native Spaniards. Committees have already been formed to arrange for primaries in Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, Cardenas, Sancti Spiritus, and other towns in the interior, and for the grand mass-meeting of Republicans to take place at the Tacon Theatre, in Havana, with the consent of the authorities if that is given, and without it if it is refused. The influence of the leaders of the Casino is on the wane; the "Viva la Republica" of the *Tribuno Español* newspaper, the incessant attacks by the young and determined leaders of the Radical and Republican Parties, the speechifying of Col. Zulueta, who, instead of proposing some feasible method to save the country, only prated about a plan to form Chinese importing societies, *i. e.*, to revive the slave trade under a new name, shook public confidence. The more enlightened among the Spaniards began to murmur, and they are murmuring still, only the sound is growing stronger every hour; people began to be informed of the speeches made by volunteer Cols. Ramon Herrera and Martinez Rico, when the Captain-General called the principal authorities together, to confer with them and inform them of the occurrences in Spain. In Spain, Col. Ramon Herrera would have been tried as a rebel and revolutionist, had he made the same remarks he used at that meeting.

MATTERS IN PORTO RICO.

The commission to Porto Rico had barely left the harbor when a rumor was rife charging the Joint High Pro-slavery and Anti-Reform Commissioners with having embarked a quantity of arms for the use of the Porto Rico volunteers, and that a relative of the Marques de la Esperanza had remained behind to purchase more. These rumors were partly exaggerated, but the purchase and shipment of some arms is not contradicted. The remarks of the people in general as to the object of the visit of these people to Porto Rico were suddenly stopped, however, by the unexpected return of the Commissioners in the Spanish mail steamer on the night of the 19th, the *Diario* announcing the fact on the following afternoon, saying:

They saluted the determined Spaniards of the sister isle, and paid their respects to Gen. Martinez Plowes, the Captain-General. The Commissioners remained only a few hours in the capital of the lesser Antilles, but these were sufficient to convince the loyalists there that the closest harmony exists among the unconditional Spaniards. * * * The gentlemen have rendered the country a great service, for which we return them our most sincere thanks.

What this service was, the *Diario* sayeth not, but what the trip of the Commissioners produced is explained in a telegram to the Captain-General of Cuba, announcing that a large and badly-armed body of native Porto Ricans made a revolutionary demonstration at Arecibo, shouting death to Spain and the Spaniards, and that the regular troops had advanced against them, killing several of the revolutionists, capturing about a dozen and dispersing the rest. Private telegrams set the number of Porto Ricans at 800, and the result as three killed, adding that the leaders of the radical party were urging the Porto Ricans to lay down their arms and preserve the peace, as they could obtain more by peaceable means, and saving the island from intestine war. Another telegram asserted that the visit of the Havana Commissioners and the reported shipment of arms had produced the outbreak, and a letter received by the English steamer states positively that the new Captain-General (who had only arrived in Porto Rico the evening previous,) had requested the Havana Commissioners to leave the island at once, so as to avoid a riot and revolution at the capital. Brig.-Gen. Earlie, who has acted as Captain-General since the departure of Gen. Latoore, had been informed that a revolution would certainly occur if these *Negreros* (the name given to the Commissioners by the Porto Ricans,) were allowed to remain ashore. The question as to whether this single outbreak will be the end of the matter is yet to be answered. That the Porto Ricans will not allow interference by the Spaniards in Cuba or the introduction of arms is certain, and if the Spaniards are wise they will let the Porto Ricans alone. The latter are in an immense majority, and plenty of fighting Haytians and Dominicans would only be too glad of the chance to take a hand in the fight. When the news became known, yesterday evening, knots of people could be seen in the vicinity of the Casino. A special messenger of the Republican Party will leave by next steamer for Porto Rico, to urge the Republicans there to remain quiet, and not imitate the ultras and Conservatives by placing themselves in almost open rebellion against the home Government.

WAR NEWS.

No change of importance has occurred between the armies in the field, although the recent reinforcements from Spain have enabled the Spaniards to take the offensive again. Several heavy columns of Spaniards are operating in the Central Department, and, as the Cubans do not gain anything by risking a regular engagement, they have fallen back on their old tactics, dividing themselves into small detachments of from fifty to 200 men, and thus being enabled to move with ease and celerity, and to escape the larger Spanish columns and to attack the small ones whenever an opportunity presents itself. Several fights took place lately near the new Trocha, and the Cuban General Francisco Muñoz de Rubalcaba was captured by the Spaniards. Rubalcaba is one of the most intelligent men in the Cuban ranks, having edited a journal previous to the war. He has always exercised much influence over his countrymen, and was quite celebrated as a fighting General. Of late he has been sick, and he was undoubtedly captured while ill and unable to escape. He will probably be dealt with like all other captured Cuban Generals—a short trial and a shorter execution.

QUASIMODO.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Latest Parisian Scandal—The Freedom of the Press—Edmond About in the Courts—The President's "Forte."

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 21, 1873.

The journals of to-day are half filled with the details of an immoral trial before one of the tribunals of the Seine—details which could be published in no other country but France, and in no other city but Paris. The recent remarkable trial at Lille was placed under the seal of secrecy, and the trial of the Père Dufour in Brittany was secret and kept from the journals which are ever on the lookout for cases of *scan. mag.* The affairs of the Rue de Suresnes, which is exciting so much gossip in Paris to-day, is simply the trial of certain *procureuses*, who made a business of leading young girls to ruin. The house had branch establishments at Brussels and other continental cities; it issued cards and circulars in business style; and the chief proprietaire was arrested after her return from Vienna, where she had been to make arrangements for the coming exhibition. The profits seem to have been ample, the Paris house having cleared a net sum, as shown by the books, of 6,500 francs for the month of October. One man of over fifty years, M. Odier, has expended an average of 250 francs per diem in the house for near two years. The judge did not spare this witness, and asked him if he were not ashamed to lead such a debauched life, and to waste his fortune in this immoral manner. "You come of an ancient and most excellent family," said the President, "your mother was a saint, and your father one of the most honorable men in France, yet you lead one of the most immoral and disreputable lives it is possible to imagine." The gray-haired and gray-bearded man of fifty-two, but who appeared at least ten years older, regarded the judge with a fixed stare, and seemed to be of too feeble intellect to comprehend the reproaches addressed to him. Yet a few years ago he was a man of intelligence and position, enjoying a large fortune, and well received in society. Ever since the revolution of September he has given himself up to a most scandalous debauchery, which, in two years' time, has brought him to the verge of idiocy. Under that régime of corruption called the Empire, the journals were strictly prohibited from publishing the details of such cases, and were only allowed to summarise the indictment in general terms. If that was a restriction of the liberties of the Press, it was evidently a healthy one, and in the interests of public morality. At the present time the Press is free to publish anything which does not reflect upon the Government, and it seems to me that the censure has taken a wrong direction. If there is any justification for interference in any case, it is in cases where public morality is involved. The Emperor allowed himself, his wife, his son, and his Government to be abused, but prohibited such publications as those given to-day; the President of the Republic prohibits any attack upon himself, his family, or his Government, but leaves the journals free to pander to the most depraved tastes of the public by their *chroniques scandaleuses*. Frankly, I prefer the former system, even though ticketed with the qualification imperialist.

ABOUT IN COURT.

Examples of this difference are not wanting here, and there happens to be one at hand at this moment. Edmond About has been summoned to appear before the Procureur Général to answer for a letter published in his journal reflecting upon the person of M. Thiers. One morning *The Nineteenth Century* published an extract from a letter purporting to have been written by a member of the Commission of Thirty, and in which the President was rudely handled. He was mocked, ridiculed, and made the butt of insolent witticisms; treated as "Adolph I.," the "Petit Bourgeois," "Foutriquet," and represented as a tricky politician who thought of nothing but his own "senile ambition," (to quote the *mot* of Changarnier.) The writer told his friend in the country that the Commission would never give way before this petty-specimen of a *petit bourgeois*. Naturally this created great commotion at Versailles. The President was greatly outraged. The first opinion was that the writer was very stupid to write in that way even in confidence, and that the man who betrayed that confidence was simply contemptible. The Committee quickly assembled, and every one of the Thirty denied in the most emphatic terms having written the letter. The Chairman, Duc de Broglie, went to M. Thiers to protest against the letter in the name of his colleagues. M. Thiers affected to believe the letter genuine, and said that he should find means to unearth the writer; but the Duke assured him that this was merely a partisan trick, the object being to make him stand firm in his interview with the Commission, which, being thus shown to be hostile to him, was unworthy an effort at compromise. M. About and his political writers have done all in their power to promote a feeling of hostility between the President and the Commission, and have constantly told him to keep a stiff upper lip in dealing with "the Dukes," for they were all his enemies, and would make a bad use of any concessions. This is sufficient to convince any man who has ever been in public life that M. About has had no experience of the kind, for I have never known a man to succeed who was unbending in political conflicts, except in cases where men have had every appearance of yielding to compromises without really doing so. The nature of M. About's advice, therefore, is strong presumptive evidence against the authenticity of this letter. Having used his police in vain in trying to trace the letter home to a member of the Committee, M. Thiers has now turned upon About, and the latter is obliged to give some details as to the letter he published in his journal. He has been informed that no evasion will be permitted, even in so good a friend; for the President cannot permit any abuse of his person, even to serve his own policy. I am told that M. About's defense is that the letter was sent him by a gentleman whose name was a guarantee of good faith, but that this name can be divulged by the gentleman himself alone. The original copy was destroyed. Thus it will be seen how sternly the Press is pursued for ten lines against the President's person, and how free it is left to give ten columns of an affair so scandalously and wickedly immoral that it could not be published in any other country.

THE PRESIDENT'S "FORTE."

A little above I used the word *Foutriquet*, which will not be found in the French Dictionary,—and thereby hangs an amusing tale. M. Thiers has always been the *bête noire* of his political enemies, for he is—Glais-Bizoin not excepted—the most celebrated "interrupter" in France. He is also a "buccaneer" of acknowledged force. Whenever it was necessary to gain time "little Thiers" was put up, and he could keep the tribune through an entire day with the greatest ease—speaking, it must be confessed, in a remarkably able manner, and making a speech which read admirably in the *Officiel*. But he was the *bête noire* of the official printers, also, for he always spent the night with them and corrected his own proofs. And when "buccaneering" was impossible, Thiers was put forward on account of his abilities as an interrupter. One day Marshall Soult was in the tribune delivering a well-studied speech, and came at length to speak of his wounds received in the service of France. Suddenly M. Thiers, who was then in the opposition, interrupted the distinguished soldier by crying: "In the left leg!"

"No," said the Marshal calmly, "in my right leg."

"In the left leg!" repeated Thiers.

"In the right leg!" said the Marshal.

"I say the left leg!"

"It may be possible," replied the Marshal; "perhaps the honorable M. Thiers is right. We will say the left leg, then."

Soult was anything but an orator, and he was so troubled by this interruption that he lost the thread of his discourse, floundered about for a moment, began in the middle of his peroration, and tried to work both ways, finally closing in a complete mist. But as the Marshal left the tribune, he said aloud:

"This *foutriquet* must always throw something at my legs."

"The name stuck to me," said M. Thiers, the other day, "but the *Père-Duchêne* did not happen to get hold of it." The journal of the Commune found almost every name applied to Thiers, during the past fifty years, but it did not happen to find the *Foutriquet* of Marshal Soult.

M. THIERS AND THE THIRTY.

The accord established between the Committee of Thirty and the President gives great satisfaction to both parties, if we may believe their organs, and each devotes a great amount of space to the task of proving how disagreeable the result must be to the other. Each party says that if the other is satisfied, they are not difficult to please, and since both sides say precisely the same thing, everybody is content. *A la bonne heure!* The Right has not constituted the Republic, nor given the government into the hands of M. Thiers; but M. Thiers has pretty much all that he cared to have at present, and the rest will not be hard to get. The committee has simply constituted the Provisional Government and voted that the Assembly shall not separate without providing for the transmission of the *Legislative* and *Executive* powers, the creation of a second chamber, and the passage of an electoral law. If the amendment of M. Dufaure is remembered, it will be seen that, so far as the establishment of the Republic is concerned, there is not much difference between these two propositions, taking into account the fact that the Vitet law made the duration of the President's powers equal to those of the Assembly and vice versa. M. Dufaure proposed in article 4 that the Assembly should prolong the powers of the President from the retreat of the present Chamber to the election of the next. The committee has done so, but has prolonged its own powers at the same time. M. Dufaure also brought forward the proposition for the creation of a Senate and the passage of an electoral law, but in his preamble he said the Assembly will proceed to accomplish these ends *à bref délai!* This term "shortly" wounded the sensibilities of the majority. Besides, it had no idea of confiding the government to M. Thiers during the interim, and of allowing him to control the elections; and as he has always claimed that the Assembly was sovereign and constituent, and he its delegate, and as the Vitet law had defined the duration of his powers, he had nothing to say to the committee in this position. And the offensive language had to be erased. As M. Dufaure, M. Thiers, and M. de Rémusat are all members of the "Immortal Forty" it was impossible to assume that they did not understand the bearing of this offensive term. Consequently M. Dufaure, the academician, corrected the language of M. Dufaure, Keeper of the seals, and brought in the amendment worded as above—that is, instead of "shortly" (*à bref délai*) the words "before separating" are used, and the words "and Legislative" are added to "the prolongation of the Executive powers." In fact M. Thiers has gained a little more than he expected, if not all he asked, and for some time the question has been one of "form."

A NEW INCIDENT.

A number of reasons might be urged for this change in the committee, chosen on account of its hostility to the President and the Republic, but the most charitable is the feeling of every patriotic man that it is necessary to constitute some sort of government at once, if only the provisional. If desirable to look further, we may find in recent Spanish events a very strong reason for consolidating a conservative government in France, whatever its name. Again, it may be urged that the Legitimatists have lost confidence in the fusion project. The Orleanists were trying to trick their good friends, as in 1851, when the Prince-President profited by their intrigues; and when the Comte de Paris refused to give categoric answers to certain questions the other day, "the Dukes" lost heart of hope, and drew nearer to M. Thiers. That there is reason in this reason, is shown by an event. The Princess Clémentine, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has arrived in Paris. The Princess has the reputation of being "the best man in the Orleans family," and of possessing more male courage, more manliness, and more brains, than all the rest put together. Believing that her brothers and her nephew were ruining their chances by a child's play they thought to be political intrigue, the Princess Clémentine went straight to the Comte de Chambord to hear what he had to say for himself, and now she has come to give d'Aumale and Paris a raking over the coals. Fortunately, the members of the committee had voted their *projet de loi* before her arrival, for the Princess has courage enough to beard the whole lot of them in their den, and to make them toe the mark on one side or the other. ASHBY.

VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.

England's Queen at Chiselhurst.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 21.

Yesterday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill and Col. Ashley Maude, paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie, at Chislehurst. The Queen has, it is known, long contemplated a personal expression of condolence with the Empress in her sorrow; and the feeling which her Majesty has been desirous of placing on record, with respect to her faithful ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., has been also indicated by the offering which she has made of a tomb, to be placed within a chapel which the Empress is about to raise for the reception of the Imperial remains.

Her Majesty, the Princess Beatrice, and suite left Windsor Castle yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, and driving to the station of the South-western Railway Company, entered the special train which was to convey them to Chislehurst. Mr. Williams and Mr. Cockburn had charge of the train, which consisted of two royal saloon and other carriages. Chislehurst Station was reached by 11:20, and on the platform were Lord and Lady Sydney, whose residence is in the neighborhood. By them Her Majesty was received on alighting, and was conducted to one of the State carriages, which had been sent down from London. The carriage, drawn by four horses, and preceded by outriders, was driven at once to the little church of St. Mary, scarcely more than half a mile beyond Camden-place. There are few, if any, persons who do not know, from written or spoken description, what kind of quiet rustic spot it is in which the coffin of the Emperor Napoleon rests for a time. The little ivy-covered side chapel, nestling between the church wall and the house of the curé, Father Goddard, has been visited by tens of thousands. There is a grated opening from this place of Imperial sepulture to the interior of the church—itself a building so small that it would scarcely be noticed were it in turn attached to some stately cathedral. Entering the now historical church of St. Mary, in the lanes by Chislehurst Common, the Queen remained some time before the Emperor's tomb. The wreaths are there which had been heaped in a sad profusion when the coffin was first carried in the diminutive chapel. Among those wreaths the Queen noticed the mortuary tributes which she herself, her sons, and her daughters had sent. Leaving the tomb after a while, Her Majesty was led by Mr. Goddard, the priest, to an outer site very near the church, where is to be erected by the Empress, and dedicated to the Virgin, that little chapel within which will be placed the tomb of Scotch granite, offered by the Queen. This newly-planned sarcophagus, which is already in course of construction, will resemble in form and fashion that which holds the remains of the Duchess of Kent. Having surveyed the ground of the intended chapel, Her Majesty quitted the small, neatly-kept cemetery of St. Mary's Church, and re-entering the carriage, was conveyed to Camden-place.

On the steps of the entrance porch the Queen was received by the Empress and her son. That the meeting was one, indeed, of a most sympathetic kind may well be imagined. Their Majesties retired together to the private apartments of the Empress, while the Prince Napoleon, the Princess Beatrice, and the Princess Murat remained in the *salon de réception*. The time passed by the Queen and the Empress in private conversation was nearly an hour; and shortly before the departure of her Majesty a few of those devoted followers of the Emperor who had borne him company in his exile, both in Germany and England, were presented. Prominent among these faithful adherents of a fallen dynasty were the Duc de Bassano, formerly Grand Chamberlain of the Empire; the Comte Davilliers, First Equerry; the Comte Clary, Aide-de-Camp; M. Franceschini Pietri, Private Secretary; Dr. Conneau and his son, Dr. Corvisart; and M. Filon, the Prince's tutor. The ladies presented to the Queen were the Princess Murat, the Duchesse de Montero, Mme. Lebreton-Bourbaki, and Mlle. Larminat.

Having taken an affectionate leave of the Empress and the Prince Napoleon, Her Majesty drove back to Chiselhurst Station, and returned to Windsor by way of New-cross, London Bridge, Waterloo, and Staines, terminating the railway journey at about 1¾ o'clock. Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice then drove to the Castle.

Youth and Age Married in New-Jersey.

From the Somerville (N. J.) Unionist.

A few days ago a marriage took place in Bedminister Township, not a thousand miles from the Village of Pottersville, the principles in which performance shall be nameless. The bridegroom was a man well advanced in years, having passed middle life, but possessing the charm of worldly wealth. He made love to a young lady of about twenty, who, after the repeated importunities of her parents, finally accepted the proposals of her aged suitor, but before the time arrived for the ceremony to take place, repented, and peremptorily declined to consummate the engagement. A younger sister, hardly out of her short clothes, then—half in jest, half in earnest—voluntarily offered to take her sister's place upon the man pledging himself to settle upon her $11,000 immediately after the ceremony should be performed. This offer was gladly accepted, the parents sanctioned the bargain, and in due time the union took place—the minister performing the service doing so with much reluctance. After all was over, the young bride, as if for the first time realizing her position, seemed suddenly filled with remorse, and frantically called upon the clergyman to untie the knot. Upon being told that it was too late, she utterly refused to have anything further to do with her newly-made husband, and left him to make what he pleased out of it. Entreaties were of no avail, and the man took his departure to another part of the country.

TURF NOTES.

The Oakland Park Three-Year Old Stakes—The Programme of the Vienna Exhibition.

Budd Doble writes to friends in this City that the weather has been very wet in California, and consequently nothing has been done in relation to the proposed matches between Rosalind and Occident. Both horses are in excellent health, and when they meet a very spirited contest may be looked for.

The grand old brood mare Bayleaf, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Maria Black, by Filliо-da-Puta, died on Friday, Feb. 28, at the farm of A. J. Alexander, in Kentucky. She was foaled in 1853, and was consequently twenty years old. Her produce was as follows: 1858, b. c. by Lexington, sent to England; 1859, Bay Flower, by Lexington; 1860, barren; 1861, Beacon, by Lexington; 1862, barren; 1863, Bayswater, by Lexington; 1864, Baywood, by Lexington; 1865, Bayonet, by Lexington; 1867, Preakness, by Lexington; 1868, Bingaman, by Asteroid; 1869, M. A. B., by Asteroid; 1870, Bay Rose, by Lexington; 1871, Bay Bush, by imported Australian; 1872, b. c. by Lexington. Most of these have made good records for themselves on the turf.

The name of H. N. Smith's famous young stallion, Jay Gould, has been changed to that of Budd Doble. Since the little misunderstanding between Smith and Gould, it has become necessary to erase the latter's name from horse stock.

The three-year-old stake, to be run over the Oakland Park, California, April 24, has closed with nine nominations, viz: Alexander Selkirk, by Norfolk, out of Sallie Franklin; b. c., by Norfolk, out of Addie C.; Laura Barnes, by Norfolk, out of Evadne, by Winnebago; Henry, by Norfolk, out of Versalia, by imp. Sovereign; Camilla Urso, by Lodi, out of Annette, by Lexington; Hardwood, by Woodburn, out of Moss Rose; Milpitas, by Billy Walker, out of Sophie, by Belmont; Chief Crowley, by Woodburn, out of Bonnie Belle, by Belmont, and Marshal MacMahon, by Norfolk, out of Fannie Britton.

The Point Breeze Park Association, of Philadelphia, has claimed the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September for its Fall meeting.

Lindora, another brood mare belonging to Mr. A. J. Alexander, died on Friday, Feb. 28. She was sired by Lexington, out of Picayune, by Medoc, and was the dam of seven colts and fillies, one by Star Davis, one by Miss Scythian, one by Planet, and four by imported Australian.

Capt. Cottrill also mourns the loss of the well-known brood mare Lady Cliffe, by imp. Albion, out of Endora, by imp. Priam. This is the second brood mare the Captain has lost within ten days.

William Lovell, the owner of American Girl, is out with a challenge against the world, to trot the big mare for $2,500 and $1,000 forfeit, on or before 10th May. Goldsmith Maid or Lucy to have the preference. The races are to be mile heats, best three in five, to wagon or in harness, at the option of the acceptor. Fleetwood or Prospect Park are the tracks selected, and if the challenge is accepted we may expect to see merry times.

Mr. D. Swigert has sold Shylock, four years old, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, to Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, of this City. The price is said to have been $2,500.

Col. McDaniel says that Harry Bassett has grown an inch in height since last year, but he was not favorably impressed with the looks of Harry's injured leg, and applied another blister to it.

The stakes of the Saratoga and Monmouth Park associations and the American Jockey Club, which closed on the 1st inst., have an increased number of entries over those of last year. Secretaries Wheatley and Reynor will have them ready for the public next week.

The racing programme of the Vienna Exhibition has been arranged on a grand scale, and will, doubtless, induce the owners of good race-horses in both Europe and America to send a representative. On the first day, which is fixed for Sunday, Sept. 21, there will be the Danube prize of 3,000 florins. Handicap for horses of all countries; 200 florins entrance; a mile and a quarter. The second horse to get half the subscription money. The second race will be the Exhibition prize of 15,000 florins, and a present of the value of 1,000 florins; for horses of all countries; three-year olds and upward—subscription 300 florins each—a mile and three-quarters. The second horse to get a third of the stakes. The third race will be the Prater Prize of 2,000 florins, for two-years old, 100 florins each, half a mile, the second to get 200 out of the stakes. The fourth race is the Ladies' Prize, of the value of 2,000 florins, 100 florins subscription—one mile. It is for horses of four years old and upward. The last race of the day is for horses of pure Eastern breed, 100 florins entrance and 2,500 added—two miles, the second horse to get half the entrance money. The second day of the races comes on Tuesday, 23d September. The first race is the Manufacturers' Prize, 4,500 florins, with a present of the value of 500 florins. It is a handicap for three-year olds and upward, and the distance two miles—100 entrance and the second to receive 400 out of the stakes. The second is the Trial Stakes of 2,000 florins, for two and three year olds, three-quarters of a mile, 100 entrance, and the second to get 100. The third is the Frendinan Stakes of 200 florins each—a mile and three-quarters—3,700 added, together with a prize valued at 300. The fourth is a selling race of 1,500 florins, one mile. The fifth is the Pleasure House steeple-chase, prize 1,800 florins, with present valued at 200 florins—about three miles. The sixth and last, is the International Countryman's race on horses without saddles—prize 1,000 florins, one mile. The first horse to get 450 florins and a present of 50, the second 200 florins and a present of 25, the third 150 florins, and the fourth 100 florins. The entrance is 5 florins. Professionals are to be excluded from this race.

Cobra Poison and its Antidote.

From the London Lancet.

We hear that Dr. Fayrer, who is now in England, has, since his arrival, been conducting a further series of experiments, in conjunction with Dr. Lauder Brunton, relative to the action of cobra poison, and with the special object of ascertaining the best means of defeating the apparently inevitable consequence of its operation upon the living body—namely, death. In these experiments, which have been performed upon fowls and rabbits, it has been proved that after the development in full of the poisonous action of the cobra virus, when, in fact, not only convulsions, but total paralysis—which symptoms immediately herald the fatal issue under ordinary circumstances—have occurred, life may be prolonged for several hours by artificial respiration. In one case the experimenters were enabled to keep up the heart's action for no less than eight hours. This, in itself, is a promising result. It lends considerable support to the idea that if the heart's action in cases of snake bite can be sufficiently sustained by artificial respiration, the poison may very possibly be eliminated, and time may be gained for the exhibition and action of remedies calculated in themselves to favor the eliminations or neutralization of the poison, and to stimulate the flagging vital powers. Dr. Fayrer lays much stress on the necessity of keeping up the warmth of the body by artificial means, as well as the respiration. The length of time during which it might be requisite to continue the artificial respiration, supposing the heart's action to continue meanwhile, may be a day or two, if the poison be not got rid of before that time, and in order to this end it would be desirable to perfect in every possible way the method of keeping up the breathing artificially. In Dr. Fayrer's opinion, the operation of the cobra poison is in many respects analogous to that of the curara of South America, which acts by paralyzing the peripheral distribution of the motor nerves, and induces asphyxia by its action on the muscles engaged in the respiratory act. On account of this analogy, and inasmuch as carefully-sustained artificial respiration, in animals poisoned by curara, is attended by success in restoring life even in the case of animals apparently dead, it is hoped that like results may be obtained in regard to cobra poisoning. It has been suggested in a memorandum on this subject—which we have reason to believe has been submitted to the Indian authorities by Dr. Fayrer—that special experiments be undertaken in India to test the effect of prolonged artificial respiration and warmth in the case of animals artificially poisoned, and upon the human subject in cases of actual snake bite, the secretions being tested for eliminated poison by their inoculation into small animals and birds. Of course, in some cases it will probably always be hopeless to expect any good results from treatment—in instances where a large dose of poison enters the system rapidly and freely, and through a vessel. But, on the other hand, the experiments of Dr. Fayrer seem to indicate in an unmistakable manner the probability that, when the dose of virus received is small, death may be averted by the steady employment of the means he has indicated. We imagine the Indian Government will issue special instructions upon this question. The preventive means to be adopted are simple enough, and only want to be intelligibly put, and the instructions with regard to them could be translated into the vernacular and handed to the police for general distribution, and especially to dispensaries in India. Dr. Fayrer, we hope and believe, will continue his experiments. He is doing a most humane work for the people of India, and one that justly entitles him to the gratitude of its teeming multitudes.

New-York Athletic Club.

A large and interesting meeting of the New-York Athletic Club took place last evening at their club-rooms, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, President Col. William E. Van Wyck in the chair. The usual business being finished, several candidates were proposed and elected members of the club. Messrs. F. S. Kinney, H. E. Buermeyer, W. E. Sinclair, R. Wm. Rathbone, and M. E. Burris were appointed a committee to get up a new constitution and by-laws. Messrs. C. H. Cone and P. A. Curtis, delegates to the "Harlem Navy," reported that the "navy" intend to have a regatta in June, open only to the association; and, later in the season, open to the amateur world. The club running track at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue will soon be in order, and out-door sports commence.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDER.

Close of the Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—The Mystery Still Unsolved.

The inquest in the case of James Graham, the shoe-maker, who was murdered in his store at Little Neck, on the night of the 7th of February last, was resumed before Coroner Reimer, at Lidig's Hotel, Douglaston, yesterday. District-Attorney Downing was present and examined the witnesses. Detective Phil Riley read a statement that he had obtained from the savings banks in which Graham had deposited money. In each of the banks Graham had given his occupation and birth differently. The officer found that the $500 which he was to loan to Boggerton had not been drawn from the bank.

James Wilson, a clerk in Poole's store, which is near Graham's residence, corroborated the testimony of James McConnell, Wm. Bosworth, and Udall being in the store on the evening of the night that Graham was murdered.

Fannie Rapylea, colored, testified to going to McConnell's on the Saturday morning that the murder was discovered, and informing Mrs. McConnell of the fact, and that she never told any person that she knew anything about the murder. Witness never saw, or stated that she had seen, blood on garments in McConnell's house.

John Benham, a former witness, was recalled, and explained the absence of Udall, a workman in his employ, who was examined as a witness at the first meeting. The witness also testified that Udall on the night of the murder was at home and in bed at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Jacoby Baker, of Little Neck, explained the whereabouts of a former workman named Jones on the night of the murder, against whom some slight suspicion had been attached, and who has left the neighborhood since the commencement of the inquest.

Margaret McConnell, wife of James McConnell, who was arrested, together with the McCreery's, on suspicion, testified to giving her husband money with which to pay for a pair of boots at Graham's on the night of the murder; that he returned home that evening about 7 o'clock, and that she did not know of the murder until informed by Fannie Rapylea; knew that her husband had money deposited in the savings bank.

Patrick Boggerton, the individual who wished to borrow the money from Graham, was then called, and not being present the case was given to the jury, who, after a few moments' consultation, rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury, upon our oaths do say that certain persons to us unknown on the 7th day of February, at about the hour of 11 o'clock of the night of that day, at Little Neck, in the town of Flushing, Queens County, feloniously and with malice aforethought made an assault upon the body of the said James Graham, then and there present, and the aforesaid person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, with a certain sharp and pointed instrument to the jury unknown, violently and with malice aforethought inflicted a mortal wound and wounds upon the back and front of the head of the said James Graham, of which wounds the said James Graham instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid say.

THE HASTINGS DISASTER.

The Second Inquest—The Coroner Suspects a Conspiracy to Keep Witnesses From Testifying.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of S. D. Cummings, the conductor of the Poughkeepsie train, who died at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, from the effects of the injuries he received at the time of the Hastings collision on the Hudson River Railroad, on Feb. 18, last, was resumed yesterday by Coroner Meeks, at the old Manor House, Yonkers. As soon as the twelve jurymen impaneled in the case had taken their seats, the Coroner called the names of a number of witnesses, employes of the Hudson River Railroad, for whose attendance subpœnas had been issued, but no one answered. The constable to whom the subpœnas had been given stated that he had not served any of them, for the reason that he had no money to spend out of his own pocket for the expenses of traveling, &c. He further stated that Supervisor Dusenbury had informed him that the county would not reimburse him for any expenses he might incur, and that if he was obliged to travel, he must pay all the charges himself, which he felt disinclined to do. Coroner Meeks said it appeared to him that the Supervisor was in league with some one to prevent the appearance of these witnesses whose testimony would tend materially to elucidate the mystery at present surrounding the case. Mr. Reynolds, the station-master, stated that he had telegraphed to Superintendent Tousey for the witnesses named, but had received no reply to his message.

John Regan, the engineer, and George C. Pulver, the fireman of the caboose-train, being present, were called to the stand and examined, but their statements were substantially the same as given on the previous inquest on Smith, the brakesman. They were severely cross-examined by several of the jury, but no new facts were elicited, or any discrepancy discovered between their former and present statements.

There being no other witness present, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, at noon, when it is expected the case will be concluded.

CATASTROPHE AT SMYRNA.

A Cafe Submerged—Loss of Fifty Lives.

The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing under date of the 11th inst., gives an account of the melancholy accident in that town, which was briefly noticed in the cable dispatches a day or two later: On Sunday night, the Café Kivoto, built upon piles over the sea, broke down suddenly, during a performance given by a company of acrobats. The proprietor of the café says he only sold 108 tickets, but the people saved declare there were 200 persons present. Most of them were of the poorer class, and there were not many Turks there, or young men of respectable families. At 10 o'clock a loud cracking was heard, and within five minutes the entire café had disappeared under water. A few of the persons near the entrance contrived to effect their escape, and some persons saved themselves by jumping through the windows into the sea. The boatmen rowed up in numbers, but their efforts to save life were in vain. Sureya Pasha, the Governor-General; Ibrahim Agha, Chief of Police, and Tahir Bey, commander of the gendarmerie, who were at once on the spot, exerted themselves strenuously, but fruitlessly, with the same object. The profound silence which succeeded the piercing cries of despair told too plainly the terrible character of the disaster. The Catholic and Greek Archbishops were on the spot early the following morning. Yesterday forenoon the workmen of the Quay Company were actively engaged in removing the roof of the submerged café. The search after the dead bodies was a sad spectacle; the acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes of the previous night; the limbs of all the bodies were contracted with pain. Two hearses were engaged the whole of the day in conveying the remains discovered to the hospitals. Of the fifty bodies deposited at the Greek Hospital, twenty-eight were claimed up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and eleven were claimed at the Catholic Hospital. Divers were busy at work all day, and every minute a fresh body was brought up. To-day they recommenced their melancholy task at daybreak, and twenty more bodies were found. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty, and it is supposed that there are still fifty more in the water. An English captain, two Turkish merchants, a young man of good connections, an Italian captain, a telegraph clerk, and some commercial clerks are among the victims. The feeling of grief and consternation is general, and the ball advertised to be held in the Casino has been countermanded. The police have closed all the other cafés built upon piles on the sea. One man saved has been rendered dumb. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the proprietor of the café, who did not pay heed to the warning of danger which was given him in time.

A Mandamus Against the Controller.

In the case of Daniel O'Brien, crier of the Superior Court, to enforce payment of his salary by the Controller, to the extent of $1,500, which was argued by Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., on Thursday, and reported in THE TIMES, Judge Fancher rendered a decision, yesterday, granting a mandamus to compel payment of the full amount claimed.

Coroners' Cases.

The Coroners' office was notified on Thursday evening, that James Houlahan, a blind beggar residing at No. 48½ Mulberry-street, had died from intemperance. On investigation by Coroner Kessler, yesterday, a somewhat suspicious case was developed. Rosanna Markey, another beggar, said that on Wednesday evening last, she, Houlahan's wife, and Houlahan, got drunk. Houlahan fell on the floor in a drunken stupor, and his wife rifled his pockets, and finding no money in them, choked him to death. As there were no marks on the man's throat, and as the statement of the woman Markey was considered unreliable, Coroner Kessler committed her to the House of Detention, and rested the case on the result of a post-mortem examination, to be made to-day.

Michael Shea, a laborer, run over by a cart driven by Peter Knox, on Tuesday last, in Greenwich-street, died at his residence, No. 57 Vestry-street, yesterday.

Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest to-day in the case of Charles Grom, of No. 426 Fortieth-street, who, on Thursday, attempted to murder Charles Marweg, President of the Brick-layers' Co-operative Association, and then shot himself.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7, 1873.

On motion of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, Rev. J. P. Newman was re-elected Chaplain of the Senate.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

The pending question was upon Mr. Bayard's motion to postpone the question of admitting Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, said that yesterday he had been in favor of postponement, because he had not then had an opportunity to examine the paper presented by Mr. Sykes on the circumstances of the case, but now having made such examination he was prepared to vote.

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, requesting the President to furnish the Senate the correspondence between the Attorney-General of the United States and certain parties in Alabama, in relation to the fusion of the two bodies, each claiming to be the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Conkling said he would object to the resolution, if its passage was to be made an argument for delaying action on the question of admitting the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. Cooper said he offered the resolution for the express purpose of obtaining information upon that subject.

Mr. Conkling then objected to immediate action on the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Bayard's motion to postpone the further consideration of the admission of Mr. Spencer was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Stewart, Wadleigh, West, Winslow—32.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, moved that the credentials of Messrs. Spencer and Sykes be referred to a select committee. Lost, by yeas 20, nays 33.

The question being then upon administering the oath to Mr. Spencer,

Mr. Thurman moved to lay it upon the table until the regular committees of the Senate should be appointed, so that a motion might be made to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Goldthwaite said he would vote to admit Mr. Spencer, because he presented the regular credentials, and because he (Goldthwaite) believed that Spencer had been elected by the de jure Legislature of Alabama.

The Senate, without a division, voted to admit Mr. Spencer, and he was sworn in.

MR. CONKLING'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, presented the credentials of Hon. Roscoe Conkling as Senator from New-York, and they were read and laid on the table.

THE CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, entered a motion to reconsider the appointment of Rev. Dr. Newman as Chaplain of the Senate.

FIXING FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Senate sine die on Tuesday next.

Mr. Morton objected to its immediate consideration, and it went over until to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, presented the credentials of William L. McMillen, claiming to be Senator elect from Louisiana elected by the McEnery Legislature.

The credentials were read.

Mr. West then moved that they lie upon the table and be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, asked him to yield for him to make a motion to take up the Caldwell case.

Mr. Conkling declined to yield for that purpose, and the Senate at 3¼ went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, March 7, 1873.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the Western New-York Life Insurance Company.

Incorporating the First Congregation of the Disciples of Christ of Brewerton, Onondaga County.

Constituting the village of Brewerton a separate road district.

Authorizing the City of Utica to borrow money to erect a school district library building.

Amending the charter of Schenectady.

Amending the laws relative to highways in the State.

Mr. Winslow introduced a bill to amend the charter of Watertown.

Authorizing the Rochester and Nunda Railroad Company to extend its track.

Incorporating the Utica Hall Masonic Association.

For supplying the village of Warren, Rockland County, with a supply of pure water.

Authorizing the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to extend its track.

Requiring Commissioners of Highways to give notice of discontinuance of roads.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company.

Reappropriating certain unexpended moneys of the School fund.

BILLS LOST.

The bill limiting the time in which consent for bonding towns, cities, and villages for any purpose, may be proven and shall be valid.

The bill providing for the insertion of legal advertisements in newspapers published on Sundays.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Lord—Amending the revised statutes relative to assessment and collection of taxes.

By Mr. Perry—Relative to the Wallabout improvement in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Lewis—Legalizing certain assessments ordered by the Common Council of Buffalo.

By Mr. Palmer—Authorizing the village of Kinderhook to borrow money to erect a Town Hall.

RELIEF OF AGED INDIGENT FEMALES.

The bill allowing the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in New-York City, to hold property to the amount of $750,000, was ordered to a third reading.

SUSPENDED SENTENCES IN NEW-YORK.

Senator James Wood presented the report from the Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, of New-York, of the number of sentences suspended by the judges of those courts during the years 1869, 1870, and 1872, transmitted in reply to the Senate resolutions.

The Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

In the absence of a clergyman, Mr. Crawford, a member from Madison County, offered prayer.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House again went into committee on the General Appropriation bill. The question pending was on Mr. Brewer's motion to appropriate $125,000 to academies, as amended by Mr. Jacobs, that none of the money should be distributed to academies under sectarian or denominational control. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Husted moved that $2,500 be paid to the Inspector of Gas Meters, the gas companies making up the amount. Agreed to.

Mr. Husted moved an appropriation of $8,000 to inspectors of steam boilers and for expenses of inspection. Agreed to.

Mr. Blumenthal moved an appropriation of $9,000 to the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes for the support of pupils sent them by the State. Agreed to.

Mr. Roach moved to strike out the appropriation to the Normal School at Oswego.

Mr. Rose opposed the motion in a long speech, in which he reviewed the history of normal schools throughout the world, showing their great usefulness.

Mr. Roche then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Clapp moved to insert $96,000 for 6,000 of the best improved breech-loading rifles, and $12,000 for three batteries of Gatling guns. Lost.

The bill was then reported to the House.

In the House, Mr. Herring moved to recommit the bill and strike out the amendment ordering red books for the members of the Legislature. Carried—65 to 32.

The bill was reported amended by striking this clause out, and it was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

To pay State certificates to soldiers in the war of 1812, adversely. Agreed to.

To abolish the State paper, and have Surrogates' notices published in county papers.

Authorizing the Board of Supervisors to fix the salaries of district-attorneys.

To authorise the Sheriff of Kings County to appoint certain court officers.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York.

Authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to extend their tracks for small cars.

Incorporating the New-York and Westchester County Elevated Railroad Company.

To amend the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

FORFEITURE OF LIFE POLICIES.

Mr. Tobey inquired whether the Committee on the Judiciary had not agreed to report the bill relative to forfeitures of life insurance policies, and, if it has not been reported, why?

Mr. Prince replied that it was agreed to report the bill, but he had just received a note from a majority of the committee requesting him to withhold it.

Mr. Jacobs inquired of the Speaker how it was that such a bill, clearly belonging to the Insurance Committee, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker said he had no recollection concerning this bill, but supposed its reference was in accordance with a request.

Mr. Jacobs said it was well known that the actions of the Insurance Committee had been criticised in public papers. For himself he would say he had attended but one or two meetings of this committee, and he did not propose to notice the criticism. He cared nothing for it, but he did think the Judiciary Committee, in courtesy to the Insurance Committee, and for its own honor and credit, should ask that the bill be referred to the latter committee, and let that committee take the odium of acting on the bill if there was to be any odium. He said the bill was introduced here, but it was in the handwriting of a lobbyist. It was printed, outside the order of this House, and had been freely circulated in New-York.

Messrs. Coggeshall, Dexter, Vedder, and Maguire, of the Judiciary Committee, explained that they had requested the withholding of the bill, at the request of the members introducing it, Messrs. Hendee and Vedder. He also stated that the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee at the request of Mr. Hendee. He said that Mr. Hendee's reason for withholding the bill was that he was called away, and he wanted to be present when it came up.

After further explanations, Mr. Prince moved to discharge the Judiciary Committee from a further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Insurance Committee. Carried.

THE CANAL DEBT.

Mr. Batcheller introduced a bill making appropriations for the payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt.

Adjourned till Monday evening next.

Brooklyn Offal Contracts.

Capt. Campbell, of the Fourth Brooklyn Police Precinct, reports having inspected the offal dock at Wallabout Basin. Fourteen dead horses were then lying on the pier, about to be hoisted on board a sloop, the effluvia arising from the carcasses being very offensive. A scow, made fast to the same pier, was declared by the officers on post to have been continuously used for the reception of night-soil during the past five months, and it had never been moved, and never appeared to be full. It is surmised that the scow has been simply a medium of dumping the offal into the basin, similar to the process secretly in vogue some years ago. Mr. Campbell, one of the Wallabout Commissioners, states that during the past few months the channel at the mouth of the basin has filled up considerably, and in one place the water has shallowed fourteen feet. Although the contractor, who receives $40 a day, denies the existence of the practices charged, yet the Mayor expresses the opinion that the only remedy is to give out the contract under the new specifications, which, it is believed, will be done in a week or so.

THEOPHILE GAUTIER ON DRESS.

From the London Echo.

For twenty years it was daily expected that Théophile Gautier would begin a furious campaign against modern dress; and although he restricted himself to protestations in dumb-show, he was nevertheless credited with legendary hatred for everything that smelt of the nineteenth century. Now this may have been a general mistake which Gautier cared little to contradict, either from deference to the opinions held of him at large, or from mere indifference; but a grievous mistake it is, nevertheless. Far from proscribing the matter-of-fact circumstances of modern dress, he understood it and liked it. Once, and once only, did he condense his ideas about fashion in a printed form; and a few of his intimates only were given the treat of reading his miniature treatise. It was printed in 1858, in the shape of an elegant microscopic pamphlet of thirty pages, and only fifteen copies were issued. Of these fifteen copies ten have disappeared, and only five remain in private circulation.

In this treatise Gautier made himself the advocate of modern garb, and gave a lesson to those artists who complain that it annihilates all idea of art. Painters might profit by the perusal of this little masterpiece if it were reprinted for public use; for Gautier rehabilitates with great ability, and at their expense, our much-abused garb. Sculptors and painters are wont to lament over the fashion that wills that the human form should lose all its natural grace under habiliments universally pronounced as the last expression of artistic profanation. There are many who assure us that they would infallibly accomplish masterpieces but for coats and overcoats. If no Titiens and Van Dycks are to be found now-a-days, it is, according to artists, the fault of fashion. If they would only eschew classical prejudices, and take a little trouble to understand the peculiar character of modern dress, they might doubtless find enough to repay them for their pains. Van Dyck and Rembrandt have frequently painted their contemporaries in costumes which, at times elegant, were very frequently *bizarre*, and anything but graceful. Our modern costume has, besides, its peculiar significance. By its sober color and simple cut, it gives more prominence to the head and hands. Théophile Gautier strives to demonstrate this, and exclaims, quoting an example, that beauty and physical strength are not the typical characteristics of our time, and that Antinous would most certainly cut a very sorry figure in a drawing-room of the Faubourg St. Germain. "Suppose," he says, "Rembrandt before a man of our days, clad in the usual black coat; he will concentrate the light coming from above on his forehead, will brighten one of the cheeks; cover the other with a warm shade, and will pick out a few hairs of the mustache and beard; he will daub over the coat with a rich and somber black; will stretch on the shirt a broad touch of straw-white; will select with the brush two or three rings of the gold chain, and will show off the body on a greyish back-ground. After this, you will find a black coat, as beautiful, as characteristic as the purpoint of a Dutch Burgomaster."

Théophile Gautier next rallies moderns for leaving the cut of their clothes to the judgment of their tailors, instead of devising it themselves; he asserts that if so few men dress with veritable taste, it is owing to this negligence. His advice for *bon goût* in dress is particularly curious. It would be all but useless to ornament a body which has no real importance in itself; the principal care of a man must tend to avoid heaviness and vulgarity, and to conceal the body under an habiliment neither too ample nor too narrow, and betraying the shape but partially; no golden nor showy colors—in fact, nothing theatrical; a man must strike you as well dressed without reminding you afterward of a particular portion of his apparel; the quality of the cloth, the perfection of the cut, the finish of the handiwork, and, above all, the graceful manner of wearing all this, constitute distinction. These details are unnoticed by artists who dote on dazzling colors, on abundant folds, on glittering draperies and strong biceps; they regret that some dandy should not be seized with a caprice for a feathered cap or scarlet cloak, and they wonder at the infatuation of the world for this undertoned, sad, and monotonous costume. It is as reasonable as asking why all gondolas in Venice are black. If they would only make up their minds to seek the artistic signification of modern dress, we should have more veritably meritorious painting taken from reality, and considerably less mediocre imitations of the antique, and the world and art would not be a whit the worse for it.

Turning to ladies' dress Théophile Gautier waxes enthusiastic and gallant; and he asserts that if the lamentations of sculptors and painters may find some excuse with regard to men, there is not a shadow of a pretense for their denunciations against the feminine garb. If they mixed a little more frequently with fashionable society and renounced their *préjugés d'atelier* during one single evening, they might discover that ball toilets can satisfy the most exacting, and that the painter who would treat them historically without, however, neglecting style and exactitude would attain effects of beauty, elegance, and color which would astonish him himself. Nothing but the strength of classical miseducation can blindfold an artist to the charming aspect presented by *sortie d'opéra* or a circle of ladies in evening dress seated in a brilliant drawing-room. As to the dressing of the hair, the poet affirms that it was never more perfect and tasteful than it is now, in its capricious style, devised with marvelous art: "Look at those black plaited bandeaux marking a pure line on a pale forehead; or at this auburn crown which forms an aureole of gold around a white and rosy head! See with what consummate taste those curls, knots, and tresses are coiled on the neck! Would an Athenian sculptor, or a painter of the Renaissance, twist them with more grace, style, and ingenuity? I do not think so. The Venus of Milo, if she recovered her arms, could make her debut in the Parisian world with her hair-dress such as Phidias has chiseled it." What a compliment to the fashion of our times. In fact, for Théophile Gautier, a *femme du monde*, her hair dressed in the modern way, dragging behind her a train of moire antique, or floods of white satin, is as perfect an ideal as art could well wish for. He even goes so far as to give his entire approbation to slight tinting, which is, he says, indispensable by gas or candle light. In a word, fashion is right in everything. "Let a painter like Paul Veronese," he says, in concluding his delicate and beautifully-worded dissertation, "paint the staircase of the Opera-house, or the vestibule of the Italiens, when the duchesses of the *grand monde* are waiting for their carriages enveloped in their white 'burnous,' striped ball-cloaks, ermine mantles, bordered with spotless swansdown, and marvelous draperies from all countries, their heads covered with flowers and precious stones, diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds, and our artists will admit the scene to be fully worthy of any brush, either modern or ancient."

Prince Bismarck on French for German Students.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Burgomaster of Strasbourg recently addressed a petition to Prince Bismarck, in the name of the Municipal Council, requesting that the French tongue might be regularly taught in the elementary schools of the city, together with the German. The chief ground of the alleged necessity for maintaining a general knowledge of French among the Strasbourgers is the commercial intercourse with France which the situation of the place entails. The Chancellor has answered the petitioners under his own hand with a very decided negative, declaring that while he does justice to the motives of their proposal he cannot regard such a measure as the use of two tongues as applicable to the work of elementary teaching. It is much better, in his view, Prince Bismarck goes on to state, that the children should be thoroughly taught in one, for it would be out of all experience that they could possibly learn both so completely as to be to their own advantage. As to the classes of inhabitants of Strasbourg to whom the French tongue is of real importance in the way of business, there are abundant opportunities of acquiring it in private establishments of a higher grade, and such persons would rarely lack the means to send their children to these better places of education. 'So far as is known,' Prince Bismarck sarcastically concludes, 'on the farther side of the frontier the German tongue is never taught in the French schools, from which it may be gathered that the supposed necessity of a mutual knowledge of the tongues of neighboring States has not been discovered in those schools.' On the whole the Chancellor gets a good deal the best of the argument to which he applies his versatile and yet ever German mind."

The New-York Bible Society.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Bible Society met at the Bible House, on Thursday evening. The various standing committees reported as follows: During the month of February 3,306 families residing in the Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards were visited, and 538 Bibles or Testaments distributed among them, and 169 vessels lying in the harbor were supplied with 2,283 Bibles or Testaments in different languages.

Awards for Broadway Widening.

Controller Green has appointed a meeting of the Board of Apportionment for Tuesday next, for the purpose of authorizing the issue of bonds and stock to pay the awards in the matter of "Broadway widening and straightening."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday, March 8: 22, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 55½, 23, 34, 56, 57, 59, 60, and 61. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary Cases.—3797, Chambers vs. Shattuck; 3844, Ellsworth vs. Lee et al; 3860, White et al. vs. Wood; 3870, Weed vs. Wilder et al.; 3886, Rousseau et al. vs. Halsted; 3895, Ruckman vs. Halstead; 3908, Taylor et al. vs. Derrickson et al.; 3910, Smith et al. vs. Muller; 3913, Mortimer et al. vs. Clark et al.; 3919, Walker vs. Hamberg; 3920, The Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Baxter; 3922, Hoquet vs. Rankel; 3924, Crombie vs. Rubenstein; 3925, Jacob vs. Shaw; 3926, Snedeker vs. The J. W. Orr Engraving and Printing Company; 3928, Waixel vs. Duchardt; 3929, Wallace et al. vs. Moriarty et al.; 3930, Thompson et al. vs. The Croton Falls Manufacturing Company; 3931, Doyle vs. Moriarty et al.; 3932, Costello vs. Roberts. Argument Calendar.—3009, In the matter of Waterhouse.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 124, 53, 131, 152, 22, 19, 98, 40, 147, 159, 161 to 169 inclusive, and 171 to 181 inclusive.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 2, 14, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131 and 132.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 7.

By Judge Barden.

Washington Hull *vs.* Alice J. Hull; judgment is directed in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant.

McGregor *vs.* Spence; terms of the order settled.

J. W. Culbert *vs.* Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Fancher.

Babcock, &c., *vs.* Cambreling, &c.; motion granted, and receiver appointed.

Merritt *vs.* Merritt; order of publication granted.

Porter et al. *vs.* Looker et al.; petition granted.

The People, &c., O'Brien, *vs.* A. H. Green; the crier of the Superior Court was lawfully appointed by the Justices of that Court under section 33 of the Code of Procedure; his salary was lawfully fixed, and is to be paid by the County of New-York; the mandamus applied for must be granted.

Gideon Libby *vs.* Catherine Libby; motion granted as to the sixth section of the complaint, and denied as to the other sections, as stated in opinion.

By Judge Barrett.

Wilson *vs.* American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company; motion denied without costs. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Raymond *vs.* Harrison; motion granted.

Hotchkiss *vs.* Hillyer; order granted.

Rhodes *vs.* McCurdy; motion to strike out sixth subdivision of answer as irrelevant granted; otherwise motion denied.

Spring *vs.* Day; motion granted. See opinion.

The Forty-second street, &c., Railroad Company *vs.* Guntzer; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer in payment of costs.

Royster *vs.* King; order for judgment.

Arnold *vs.* Jordan; order granted.

Henrietta Yates Cohen *vs.* The National Life Insurance Company of New-York; motion for extra allowance denied.

Secretary Merchants' Exchange Bank *vs.* Commercial Warehouse Company; decided in the General Term of the Superior Court in January, 1873.

By Judge Monell.

George L. Rose and Wm. W. Rose *vs.* Julius Sarner, implicated with Thomas Cullingworth; trial by the Court without a jury; judgment for the plaintiffs; findings to be prepared and submitted to me on two days' notice to the opposite party. See opinion.

By Judge Freedman.

Winston *vs.* English; motion granted, and order and summons vacated, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Bradford *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; under the decision of Hudson *vs.* Caryl 44, N. Y., 553; this motion must be granted, and the order should be entered as proposed by plaintiff, unless defendant's counsel should desire to be heard in the settlement of the issues. In that case it is referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to settle the issue.

Newfield *vs.* Copperman; upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy, as required by rule 19 of this court, the case will be marked, settled, and ordered on file.

Davis *vs.* Pernsell; order for judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Judge Robinson.

McGrath *vs.* Shattuck; see memorandum with clerk at Chambers.

Cambiaso *vs.* Butterfield; see memorandum with clerk at Chambers.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Van Saun *vs.* Reynolds; order settled; see memorandum, Chambers.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 147.—*Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. Union Bank of Louisiana*, and No. 170, *Union Bank of Louisiana vs. Planters' Bank of Tennessee.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—The Planters' Bank brought suit to recover of the Union Bank a balance of account amounting to $99,394 01, growing out of collections made by the latter for the former, and also from deposits made with the latter by the former. The defense was that the money claimed was not lawful currency of the United States, the remittances of the Planters' Bank having been in Confederate money, and the collections made for it being in the same currency with its knowledge. The usual allegation was made that the Confederate money was issued in aid of the rebellion, and the dealings of the Planters' Bank in it was for the purpose of giving credit to the Confederate currency, and that the Union Bank was, therefore, not liable on account of its receipt. For a further defense, it was alleged that after the capture of New-Orleans the Military Department compelled the Union Bank to pay over to the United States the whole of the balance due the Planters' Bank, which, being done under protest and duress, discharged the indebtedness. The Court charged that the measure of indebtedness of the Union Bank to the Planters' Bank was the value of the Confederate currency in national currency at the time the Planters' Bank made its demand upon the Union Bank, and not the value at the time the Union Bank received the currency and passed the amount on its books to the credit of the Planters' Bank. The verdict was accordingly for the plaintiff for such value. Both parties filing writs of error, the Planters' Bank claiming that for all amounts remitted to the Union Bank, and for all amounts collected by that bank, it, (Planters' Bank) was a depositor of so much money, and is entitled to judgment for a sum equal to the value of the currency when remitted or when collected. The Union Bank contends that the order of the Military Department and compulsory compliance therewith discharged it altogether, and there should have been no judgment at all against it. Whatever it was proper for the President to do, under the war power, it was competent for the department commander to do; and it is urged that his order was equivalent to a judgment of a military or other tribunal which might have been, and which was subsequently set upon that district, and whose orders and judgments this court have refused to disturb. It is also maintained that the dealing by these banks in Confederate notes and bonds, thus stimulating their circulation and enhancing their value, cannot be the foundation of a valid contract enforceable in the courts of the United States.

T. J. Durant for Planters' Bank. C. Robinson and P. Phillips for Union Bank.

The Illness of Germany's Ambassador to England.

The London *Daily News* of Feb. 21 says: Up to a late hour last night his Excellency the German Ambassador was going on favorably, and was said to be rather better. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honored the patient by a personal visit yesterday afternoon. A telegram was received by the Countess from the Emperor of Germany, inquiring after the Count's health, and expressing his Imperial Majesty's continued sympathy with his sufferings. The Duke of Teck the Secretary of State for War, the President of the Board of Trade, Gen. Hon. Sir E. Cust, together with most of the members of the diplomatic corps, and of the nobility, called or sent yesterday to Prussia House. The *Lancet* says it will be seen by bulletins published in the columns of our daily contemporaries that the illness of the Count Bernstorff is causing much interest and anxiety. His Excellency has already passed his sixtieth year, and during a very long political career he has had, of course, may social as well as political duties to discharge, the former of which are often antagonistic to health. The hepatic affection, resulting in the grave symptoms under which the Count is now laboring, has been his enemy for many years, and Carlsbad has in consequence often received him as a temporary resident. But, having regard to the age of the patient, it may be naturally inferred that the arteries are probably more or less atheromatous, and that hence an obstruction to the circulation may occur at any point, with its consequent results. A special consultation was held by Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull, and Dr. Herman Weber on Wednesday, and although no important change had occurred, there appeared to be a slight improvement in the general symptoms. Dr. Weber is in constant attendance, and it must be a great satisfaction to the Count and his family to have the professional services of so able and accomplished a physician and compatriot.

The Eighth National Bank.

Mr. Archibald Johnson has received permission from the Treasury Department at Washington, to examine the books of the Eighth National Bank, that privilege having been refused before.

It is the intention of the depositors to prosecute the officers of the bank criminally.

Virginia Financial Affairs.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—The General Assembly has passed a bill for the payment of four per cent. interest for the years 1872 and 1873 on consols and on two-thirds of the unfunded bonds; for the remaining two per cent., non-interest-bearing certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State, are to be given. No special provision is made for matured coupons, but it is calculated that the above amounts can be paid, even if half of said coupons reach the Treasury this year in the way of taxes. The General Assembly also appointed a special committee of five to investigate the charges of mismanagement against the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. The charge is unauthorized speculation upon visitors to the tomb of Washington.

Fire and Loss of Life—A Heroic Boy.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, March 6.—A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning, during a heavy storm, which destroyed a third-class hotel, lodging-house, and three smaller dwellings, the inmates escaping in their night-clothes. One man, while endeavoring to save his children, was badly burned. A boy aged fifteen years, named James Niles, while attempting to save a lady who was supposed to be in the lodging-house, was fatally burned; the lady had escaped.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—LA FAVORITA—Mme. Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman. Matinée at 1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT.—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers. Matinee at 1½.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Lot Sagwell, Mlle. Diani. Matinée at 1½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN, MISS STANLEY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's Minstrels.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.—NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

BIJOU THEATRE.—MAGIC AND PRESTIDIGITATION by Mr. F. Nicolay.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—CONCERT—The Misses Hyer.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE on Gold Mining in California, by Prof. B. Silliman.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-emmently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We have explained below the manner in which the members of the Forty-second Congress smuggled through the provision putting fifty per cent. upon their salaries for past services. This shameful trick has thus far excited comparatively little comment—the "Liberal Republican" Press has said scarcely anything about it; but people who suppose on this account that the scandal will "blow over" will find themselves much mistaken. When the nation fully understands how it has been swindled by its representatives in Congress, there will be a storm which may make even BEN BUTLER question the wisdom of his course. The Forty-second Congress did little or nothing for the people. It simply distinguished itself by making a "grab" at the national exchequer on the eve of its separation. It is one of the most monstrous abuses of legislative power ever perpetrated, and every man who took a part in it will be irretrievably disgraced in the sight of the public.

A recent resolution of the State Senate has called forth a somewhat interesting tabular statement in regard to the number of suspended sentences of convicted criminals which appear in the records of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions during the last four years. It appears that from 1869 to 1872, there were 920 convictions in the Oyer and Terminer Court, of which Judge CARDOZO suspended thirteen, and Judge BRADY two sentences—in all, fifteen, or about five per cent. of the convictions. At the terms of the Court of Sessions, presided over by Recorder HACKETT, there were from 1869 to 1872, out of 3,898 convictions, 417 suspended sentences—the proportion of suspended sentences being three and a half per cent. At the terms of the same court held by Judge BEDFORD there were, during the same period, and out of the same number of convictions, 988 cases in which the sentence was suspended—a proportion of seven per cent. of the convictions. An explanation of the grounds on which sentence was suspended in the above would be found both instructive and seasonable.

It will be observed with pleasure by the public of this State that the Constitutional Convention has resolved not to make any suggestion as to the alteration of the Judiciary Article of the Constitution. This article was framed by the Convention of 1867-8, and was adopted in 1868. It was the only part of the work of the Convention that found approval. It was adopted by a small majority of a very light vote, but it is working pretty well on the whole, and, at any rate, deserves a fair trial.

The Controller's report of City and County finances for the last two months is a seasonable reminder to the citizens of New-York of how vast is the extent of the municipal business which is transacted on their behalf. Here we have the record of the payment of fifty-one working days, amounting to about twelve and a half millions of dollars, or at the rate of $245,000 per day. It needs only a little reflection over a volume of business like this to perceive how important it is that all possible checks should be interposed to prevent waste or stealing, and how vitally interested is every tax-payer in obtaining, not only good laws, but honest and capable officials to execute them. The net amount of the City and County debt on Feb. 28 was a little short of one hundred and one millions of dollars. Reckoned per head of the population, this represents a burden of $104 on every man, woman, and child in the City. The public debt of the United States is equal to a per capita burden of only $36 per head. The contrast is as instructive as the moral is obvious.

A rumor prevailed at a late hour last night that the Scannell jury had disagreed. This is simply incredible. A clearer case of premeditated murder has never been prosecuted to a court of justice.

The latest mail files throw some light upon the kind of danger which Europe apprehends from the establishment of a *Federal* Republic in Spain. The case is fairly enough stated in the following extract from the London *Spectator*:

> The statesmen of Spain, including, we believe, many resolute Republicans, her proprietors, and her generals, dread Federalism as dangerous to the very existence of the country. They say that the provincial life of Spain is too strong for Federalism; that the provinces once divided would become separate organisms, hostile rather than friendly to each other; that central power would cease to exist, and that every city would be a separate Republic. For instance, they doubt whether Navarre and Biscay would not call in CARLOS, whether Catalonia would not become a dependency of France, whether Andalusia would not become an agrarian Commune based on an equal division of land, whether religious war would not break out in the Castilles, and whether the South would not set up for itself as a Mediterranean Republic. Cuba would be lost at once, for Cuba must be a State.

Of course, all this is pretty nearly equivalent to saying that Spain cannot be, in any true sense, a Republic at all. If the popular will of the provinces can only be restrained by strong pressure from the capital, it is clear that Spain may be ruled by an oligarchy of ministers under democratic forms, but can be a democracy only in name, while the people cannot be unreservedly trusted to mold the doctrines of the country.

Helping Themselves.

We trust that the Congressmen who voted for an increase in their own salaries, covering the past two years, have already begun to learn what their constituents think of them. If they are not still hanging around Washington, besieging the Departments, but have gone home, we have no doubt they begin to see what the people think of their dishonesty. They have found that the men who pay taxes, to whatever political party they may belong, can understand a clear act of cheating without any difficulty. To take money which does not belong to one, simply because one can take it, is a very clear process of plunder, no matter who may be engaged in it.

If salaries are to be raised at all, they must be raised by the vote of a Congress of which some members may receive the advance. But an advance might easily be made to date from two years ahead. In that way only one-third of the Senate would be interested, and the interested Senators could withhold their votes without defeating the measure. Such a course would have been that which a body of honorable men would have adopted.

It was not the one pursued by the Forty-second Congress. That body seems to have been governed by a standard quite peculiar to itself. It found no difficulty in furnishing a majority willing to vote an increase, and pocket it themselves. If an increase had been voted to commence with the next Congress, some Senators interested in the result would have been needed to make up the majority in the Upper House. Time was when even such a taint of possible corruption would have killed a measure of this kind in the United States Congress. No one can imagine that JAMES MADISON or GOUVERNEUR MORRIS would have touched such a proposition. Nor would a Congress of the days of CLAY and CALHOUN have tolerated it.

We have changed all that. We have raised a generation of statesmen who are content to follow the lead of Mr. BEN. BUTLER. That illustrious "statesman" is accustomed to deny with much indignation that he stole spoons in New-Orleans. He need no longer trouble himself to deny that charge, or any other like it. People will forget it in remembering that Mr. BUTLER led the raid on the Treasury, in which ninety-nine Representatives and thirty-six Senators captured $5,000 each for themselves and their associates.

The way in which this was done was characteristic of the tactics of the valiant commander who makes up on the floor of the House for whatever skill and readiness he may have lacked in the ruder arena of war. No Dutch Gap of legislation has ever been found in which Gen. BUTLER could be "bottled up," provided there was any strong inducement for him to break through. The back-pay steal was not trusted by itself. It was not even left alone with the general proposition to advance the salaries of members of Congress. It was put on as an amendment to the most important appropriation bill of the session—the one providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874. This bill is the one by which substantially all the machinery of the Government is kept in motion. It includes appropriations for the members and officers of both Houses of Congress; for the salaries of the President and Vice-President; of all the Judges of all the United States Courts, Supreme, Circuit and District; for the pay of all the employes of all the Departments, from the Cabinet officers down to the lowest clerks; for the various sub-treasuries and the United States Mint, and for the Territorial governments. Once incorporated in such a bill as this, the salary theft was safe. The President would be powerless to frustrate it, without blocking the wheels of the Government. The shrewd and unscrupulous managers saw this, and laid their plans accordingly. Their mode of operations would have been a credit to the most accomplished confidence men of the country. It was, for the time being, entirely successful.

Yet Congressmen who suppose that they have done with the matter are reckoning without their host. The public will not readily forget a piece of rascality so shameless, so despicable, and so conspicuous. Following close on the scandal of the Credit Mobilier—a scandal arising largely from the moral cowardice of Congress in treating it—it has wrought a deep impression upon the people, which will make itself felt sooner or later—and we are inclined to think it will be sooner rather than later.

The Cost of Food in England and America.

In the Fall of last year, Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul in this City, made a report to his Government in regard to wages and the cost of living in the United States. That report, though now consigned to the oblivion of a government blue-book, has not yet been forgotten by some sections of the British public. Some of the conclusions deduced from it form the subject of a very sensible series of comments in the *Anglo-American Times*. That journal tries to impress upon the English mind the unfamiliar fact that there is no reason why Western produce should not be delivered as cheaply in Liverpool or London as in our great Eastern cities. The circumstances that make New-York a peculiarly dear city are also explained, and the injustice of taking prices here as any sort of standard for the rest of the Union, is very properly pointed out. Still, it is a fair subject of inquiry whether it is really the case, as the British Consul asserts, that provisions, while pretty nearly the same in nominal price in the great cities of England and America, are really twenty per cent. dearer here, because our standard of weight and measure is less by one-sixth than that of Great Britain.

In comparing wholesale prices it would be necessary to allow for the disparity of standard. But retail buyers on both sides of the Atlantic purchase most of their articles of daily food by the pound, and this in both countries means sixteen ounces avoirdupois. We have before us the Washington Market retail prices of yesterday, and the retail prices of St. John's Market, Liverpool, a fortnight ago. So far as the two lists admit of comparison, let us see what they prove. But first, let it be understood that under the average premium of gold, one penny sterling is just about equal to 2¼ cents, that is to say, if English beef is sold at retail at tenpence a pound, it has a value equal to 22½ cents American currency. To make the comparison generally intelligible, we have converted the English prices according to this rule, and here are a few of the results. In both cases we have selected the highest quoted price:

	New-York.	Liverpool.
Roasting beef, per pound	20	22½
Mutton	12	22½
Veal	16	22½
Turbot or halibut	25	34
Flounders or soles	15	34
Codfish	15	11
Salmon	50	67½
Lobsters	12	54
Butter	45	38
Eggs, per dozen	45	27
Potatoes, per bushel	$1 50	$2 16

The prices of poultry cannot be compared, as fowls in England are sold by the pair, while here the more exact method of selling by the pound is followed.

Captious critics of the above list may object to the fish sold here as halibut being compared with English turbot; may further take exception to American flounders being held as equivalent to English soles, and may altogether deny that the mutton of Washington Market can possibly equal in succulence and flavor its Welsh counterpart in St. John's Market, Liverpool. These are rather questions of taste than of social economy, and the fact remains that to the average consumer, to whom a few cents a pound more or less on meat is a very perceptible item in his daily expenses, the American price-list presents a much more cheerful aspect than the English one. Keep in view the fact that an ordinary laborer or artisan can earn here one hundred cents as easily as he can earn twenty-seven cents in England, and the enormous advantage in favor of New-York becomes so apparent that it is only when we reflect on the enormous difference against us in the matter of house-rents, that we cease to wonder why even this much-abused City is not a laborer's paradise.

A National Musical Conservatory.

It has lately been suggested, although not for the first time, that there should be established, in New-York, an American or national conservatory of music. The suggestion is worth discussing, even if there is very little chance of its speedy adoption. It is not likely that any national or State funds will soon be voted for such a purpose, nor is there much hope that such a thing will be brought about by private subscription. But for these very reasons there is all the more need for debate on the subject. There is no doubt that the whole question of art education ought to be much better understood among us than at present it is. It will take a great deal of work, to begin with, to persuade average people that there is any real need for such education. The prevalent idea is that no schools, no academies, no encouragement in these special fields are required at all. This idea is founded on the conception that art is a Divine inspiration—a gift; that it cannot be taught or communicated; that genius is above all rules; that it must and will make its own way; and so on. From this the deduction is easy that there is no occasion to provide schools or training for art of any sort; and this is the opinion that most people, secretly or otherwise, entertain.

Of course, this generalization is almost pure nonsense. It is true that schools and academies will not create genius. But it is equally true—and here is the core of the whole argument—that geniuses will not grow, any more than cucumbers, in a soil that has not been prepared to receive them; and as sun, soil, and temperature must favor the needs of fruits and flowers, so must culture and opportunity favor the production of a school of great artists or composers. The advocates of the *laissez faire* system are fond of saying that great artists are almost always self-taught—an amazing blunder, but one quite in keeping with the fallacy just described. If we confine ourselves to music and the drama alone, the blunder can be easily shown. There are three ephemeral biographies of JENNY LIND, NILSSON, and Mr. FECHTER, all of which affirm that their subjects were inspired by original genius, which is true, and by an invincible spirit of opposition to all recognised forms, which is false. These artists are described as being in a constant state of revolt against received canons, and as winning their triumphs in the teeth of all the critical judgment of their time. Now the fact is, in the case of LIND and NILSSON, that most of their early struggles were made to get good teaching; and that their supreme effort was not to brave orthodox opinion, but to satisfy it. So, too, with Mr. FECHTER, who went through the most elaborate toils to become what he is, and who, like all true artists, has the highest reverence for the traditions of his art.

If we turn to authentic histories of music we find that great artists, especially great composers, descend in an unbroken line from master to pupil. They were all, or nearly all, taught in recognized schools. ROSSINI, just before his death, declared his vast obligations to HAYDN. HAYDN actually cleaned the shoes and brushed the clothes of PORPORA in return for his lessons. The most brilliant musical figure of the century is MENDELSSOHN, and he was perhaps the most thoroughly-educated musician who ever lived. He was taught by the most rigorous, old-fashioned contrapuntists, and all the works of his great predecessors were known to him. This last advantage is almost indispensable to the successful composer, and it is only to be obtained where there are great schools of music. Now, of course, we all desire that there should arise American schools of art. There are American painters and sculptors, but there will never be home-bred American composers until facilities for their culture are properly secured. That natural musical genius exists among us, we have proof. The HUTCHINSON family possessed it. Doubtless there is plenty of fine talent running to waste among the many bands of negro minstrels. The raw material we have, we may be sure. But the peculiarity about music is, that it needs early, constant, and thorough cultivation. No one, however gifted, can do much in this art alone. Music is imitative and cumulative, and nothing can be more absurd than the notion that originality, in any lofty sense of production, can be associated with ignorance, or that, until ignorance is swept away, that form of originality will find means to grow up on American soil, and do us honor. These considerations, and other similar ones, impel us to welcome the proposal about a national conservatory, and to contribute to its discussion, even while we do not think that at present any practical result to that end is likely to be attained.

Erie and its Plundered Stockholders.

The Erie stockholders have been for years past pillaged by the managers of the road. They have been knocked about from one set to another, like so many shuttlecocks; but happily for the schemers, they never seem to get tired of being fleeced. It is a favorite speculative stock, especially in England, and on this side the water the tendency to "believe in Erie" is made the most of. Under FISK and GOULD we all know what took place. When GOULD was ejected, everybody thought that a great reform had been accomplished. Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW and Gen. SICKLES were in the foreground—what more could anybody wish? But, for a long time past, there have been rumors that the ejectment of GOULD was a transaction which conferred no great benefit upon the Erie stockholders, although it enriched a good many persons who were previously in the secret of the *coup*. The documents which have come into our possession at least prove that Mr. BARLOW and his friends have not by any means devoted their time to the work of reform for nothing. The laborer is worthy of his hire—but pray what *was* the hire of Mr. BARLOW and his associates?

The secret history of the Erie Road would astound even those who believe that corruption nowadays is universal. It would form one of the most scandalous pages in the commercial records of the country. Bribery of the Legislature, of Judges, of lawyers, of the Press, is involved in it. When the tussle for legislation between the New-York Central and Erie was at its height, a great deal of money was paid out for "expenses at Albany." One of the old directors is entered in the Erie books as having received over a million and a quarter of dollars for such expenses. He doubtless handed it over for distribution to the lobbyists at Albany—concerning whose share in the work we may have some facts to publish on another occasion. It is no great secret that in those days six Senators received $5,000 each for legislation to prevent interference with the Erie Road. But what became of all the rest of the money which was spent at Albany? How much fell to the share of those industrious go-betweens—the lobbyists?

We have already published Mr. LANE'S secret circular, and the cable telegrams by means of which the Erie *coup* of 1872 was accomplished. We have repeatedly asked our readers to give these documents their careful attention, as forming a very important part of the recent history of the Erie Road. Presuming that the character of these disclosures is properly understood, we now pass to a most interesting paper which has never before seen the light—the contract between BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT and the Erie Road, dated 8th May, 1872, for the negotiation of 30,000 consolidated bonds, (representing $30,000,000.) There was not the slightest difficulty about the negotiation of these bonds. They were amply secured. Nevertheless, for their share in the transaction, BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT received a commission of two and three-quarters, which amounted in the whole to $825,000 in gold. What did they do with this money? Were they allowed to pocket it—or were they required to divide this enormous profit with some person or persons in the background? When the resolution authorizing the payment of this immense commission was brought before the Erie directors, Mr. BARLOW made a short speech recommending it, in which he admitted that the amount was large, but urged that services had been rendered for it. Pray what "services" did he mean, and who "rendered" them? Is it not the fact that the $825,000 was divided among a favored clique, and that Mr. BARLOW was not forgotten?

The amounts authorized to be paid out of Erie funds on this Bischoffsheim contract are simply incredible. Let any of our business readers look over it, and judge for themselves.

Scandal Mongers.

The Atlantic cable has been put to the unnecessary labor of conveying to this continent the idle rumor that the Marquis and Marchioness of LORNE have quarreled, and that they are now living apart from one another. It is a story that, even without the slightest evidence of its truth, will have no difficulty in finding numerous believers.

It is remarkable with what readiness some people accept as true every rumor to the discredit of persons who occupy prominent positions before the world. Not to speak of the baseless slanders that have been circulated concerning the private character of every American President, there is hardly a European prince or potentate of whom some miserable slander is not retailed. Hundreds of Americans firmly believe that the Crown Prince of Prussia is accustomed to kick his wife down stairs. The authority for this story is usually the testimony of Mr. Smith or Mrs. Brown, who brought it home with them from their continental trip. It might be suggested that, inasmuch as the Crown Prince would scarcely invite Mr. Smith or Mrs. Brown to witness his marital severity, the testimony of those persons is not entirely conclusive. Nevertheless, the story is repeated and believed, even by those who are intelligent enough to know that Prussia is a civilized country, and that her rulers are not the chiefs of a savage tribe.

In like manner certain unscrupulous newspapers have not hesitated to print accounts of violent personal quarrels between the late NAPOLEON III. and his Empress, instances of the infamous conduct of the Prince of WALES when in the privacy of his family, and of the intemperate habits of Queen VICTORIA when dining alone. Only the other day a minor morning paper of this City contained an outrageous libel upon Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, which at the same time presupposed that the writer was on terms of the very closest intimacy with the Prince. If persons who give credence to these preposterous stories were asked if they really believed that the French Emperor summoned reporters to be present when he proposed to quarrel with EUGENIE; that the Prince of WALES, after insulting his wife, always rides to some newspaper office and tells the editor precisely what has occurred; that when Queen VICTORIA dines alone, the "special correspondent" of the *Sheboygan Thunderer* is always hidden under the table, and keeps an accurate account of the quantity of bottled stout that she drinks, they would, of course, resent the suggestion that they were capable of such stupidity. How much more creditable to their good sense is the facility with which they believe the slanders that, from the very nature of things, must be without any respectable authority?

Of course, while there are those who gladly believe these idle tales, there will always be plenty of Bohemian writers to supply them. It is, however, disheartening to find intelligent persons accepting them as undoubted facts, and to find the Atlantic cable used for the purpose of sending three thousand miles the silliest of silly scandals.

A Favorite Ghost.

The ghost of the Newburyport schoolhouse is in a fair way to achieve a national reputation. Heretofore, ghosts have become famous, and made their spectral exploits familiar in mortal mouths as are the most prosaic of household words, but they have uniformly been spirits of comparatively mature years. The Newburyport ghost, on the contrary, is of tender age, and the fame which he has won is a convincing proof that precocity among immature ghosts is as possible and as unpleasant as precocity among fleshly infants.

While in every newspaper of the land the curious antics of this juvenile spirit are duly chronicled, Newburyport itself is divided upon the question whether a genuine ghost, or merely a mischievous boy, is the real cause of the disturbances which have harassed the village schoolmistress. A committee of reputable citizens, including, it is understood, an editor, a selectman, and a deacon, have investigated the affair. Of course, the two latter committeemen were desirous, as became the representatives of rural conservatism, to disprove the theory of supernatural interference; but the editor may be presumed to have been reluctant to spoil a fruitful theme for thrilling paragraphs, by metaphorically slaying the ghost that laid such entertaining journalistic eggs. We may, therefore, decide that when a committee thus constituted reported that no ghost could be found lurking in their bailiwick, they expressed their honest opinion. Nevertheless, this report has failed to satisfy the people of Newburyport, and for the following reasons.

The committeemen rashly ventured beyond their province, and attempted to give their own explanation of the phenomena which are admitted to exist. They talked severely of hypothetical and ingeniously-mischievous boys, and weakly of novel and ill-conducted winds. The schoolmistress, however, stoutly denies that mortal boys and Winter winds could produce the apparitions and noises which disturb her official life. She has clutched the hair of the ghostly small boy, and simultaneously seen him vanish into air. Can an intelligent person, with so wide a professional knowledge of the quality and strength of juvenile hair, be convinced by mere assertion that the ordinary small boy, when seized by the hair, is capable of vanishing from sight, leaving not a look behind him? She has, moreover, struck her agile tormentor with her official ruler, but the blow has met with no resistance, and, as in the hair experiment, the subject of that vigorous educational process has instantly disappeared. Is it probable that she does not know the joyous tingle which thrills the fingers of the teacher, when the vindictive ruler jars upon boyish bones, and that she will meekly accept the committee's theory that she can strike a plump and tempting boy without knowing that her ruler has hit its mark? And in regard to the juvenile face, which, with its ghostly nose flattened against the windows, or its spectral hair waving from an inaccessible stove-pipe hole, has daily gazed upon her, is she to be told that the face is that of one of her mortal scholars? Could she fail to recognize a nose concerning which she must have frequently issued orders to its owner to repair the ravages of influenza, or to identify hair, of which she had repeatedly collected samples when explaining to its proprietor the intricacies of the rule of three? It is clear that to give credit to the report of the committeemen who have not seen the ghost, is to impugn both the veracity and the professional experience of the teacher, who asserts that she has seen it. We need not wonder, therefore, that the committee's report has convinced no one, and that public sympathy is strongly enlisted on the side of the school-teacher, as a truthful person mysteriously troubled by a supernatural small boy, and suffering tortures akin to those of Tantalus, in consequence of her inability to spank the intruding spectre.

We must wait for further developments before we can decide upon the true nature of these curious manifestations. Meanwhile, Newburyport enjoys the sudden notoriety which it has achieved. Visitors are gathering in hopes of sharing the privilege of gazing upon the school-house ghost. Newspapers are making the name of the quiet New-England village familiar all over the continent, and Newburyport, proud of its sudden fame, hugs the youthful spectre to its bosom, and will not lightly listen to any scheme for depriving it of its precious spook.

MINOR TOPICS.

The people of New-Jersey are indebted to Mr. WILDE, a member of the Legislature, for the introduction of a bill to abolish the traffic in obscene literature. There is probably no State in the Union that has suffered more from this traffic. It has been literally flooded with books and pamphlets of a disgusting character by scoundrels who make their headquarters in this City. One of the most important features of Mr. WILDE'S bill is a provision which makes it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any newspaper to publish those filthy quack advertisements which usually appear under the head of "Medical." The passage of the bill, in a pecuniary sense, will be a serious matter for the proprietors of some of the papers, but it is to be hoped that no such consideration will prevent members from voting for it.

It is not very pleasant to hear thus early that the peach crop is ruined in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, but it appears that there is no doubt about the matter. A writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, whose accuracy is vouched for by that journal, says: "The present aspect is that we are to have another season, as to peaches, like that of 1868. I have just come from the peach region, and know whereof I speak. Even apple trees have been injured in some places in Michigan, among young orchards, and a light crop of berries also may be anticipated." The news from the States further east is not very much more encouraging, and unless something of an unusually favorable nature should occur, house-keepers will be likely to find peaches too expensive a luxury to be indulged in this year.

There are literary vandals in this City, against whom the officers of public libraries find it difficult to guard. A year or two ago, the officers of the Mercantile Library succeeded in having a fellow, who stole some of their books, sent to Sing Sing, and the conviction has had a salutary effect upon other purloiners. They appear to have "made tracks," however, for the Astor Library, where they commenced operations by cutting out extracts from valuable books. Mr. STRAHINCKY, the librarian, recently caught one of these fellows, but whether he was demented, or only pretended to be so, is a question that should be left to the judgment of Dr. HAMMOND.

Considering late events at Boston and Chicago, the inventor of a sure process for rendering wood incombustible would merit, most people will cheerfully admit, all the praise and reward due to a benefactor of the human race. To that proud title aspires Mr. D. O. MACOMBER, who lately explained to the Society of Arts in London his proposed method of deserving it. He thinks he has hit upon a plan by which wood may be rendered thoroughly incombustible, without affecting the character or color of the material, or, as in the case of most preparations hitherto tried for this purpose, injuring the tools used to work it. He proposes to take the timber in its green state, and, having first by hydraulic or steam pressure, or otherwise, expelled the sap, to replace it by a chemical composition of his own invention, which he keeps secret, and which is to destroy the inflammability of the material. Not only this, but the liquid is to act as a preservative in other ways, preventing the wood so treated rotting from the attacks of worms or insects. The weight added by the operation is about two and a half per cent., and the increased cost less than twenty per cent. This is certainly a most attractive promise, and, if verified by experiment, ought to entitle Mr. MACOMBER to the gratitude of all insurance companies, and the blessings of the countless victims of MANSARD.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

The ceremonies in the Senate on Tuesday, conducted by so many of the actors in Gen. Grant's first inauguration, had a strangely familiar aspect. Yet there was a difference. From amid the group of military and naval heroes, we missed the grand but modest figure of Thomas; the grave and handsome head of Meade, with something haughty and hidalgo-ish about it, which yet did not repel, and the fine and fatherly face of Farragut, now faded away into the eternal shadows which encompass us all. And some of the living were visibly changed. On that day, four years before, what joy and triumph, which he strove manfully to repress, broke through every lineament of the young Vice-President's face, like light through the crevices of a log cabin on the Plains—a pleasant sight to see. Now, the same man looked pale, careworn, and sad—but he bore himself with much dignity, and gave his brief farewell speech with an earnestness that was almost pathetic. His solemn declarations will not, perhaps, cause an immediate and decided turn in the tide of popular feeling where it has set against him—for there is nothing so obstinate, hard, and cruel as political prejudice—but to every fair and kindly mind it conveyed a conviction of sincerity, of innocence of any intentional wrong-doing.

> Evil is wrought by want of thought
> As well as want of heart.

I, for one, am happy in believing that this error of Mr. Colfax was one of judgment alone. He has not been loved and trusted all these long years for nothing. His greatest sin, I think his friends all believe, has been against himself, especially in the Nesbitt transactions. In his position, with his chances in the rich lecture field, and his opportunities to write for absolutely munificent payment, he should have been no man's beneficiary. It should not have been thought possible for the greatest millionaire in the Union to keep a private Vice-President.

The speech was criticised by some on the ground of propriety. The same things might perhaps have been said with more grace by some other man, but, as that other man was not there, I think Mr. Colfax was fairly justified in speaking a good word for himself. Even Paul boasted that he had "fought the good fight and kept the faith," and it may be that Timothy had his own opinion as to his brother's taste in blowing his own apostolic trumpet; but Paul knew of what he affirmed; and, if Mr. Colfax has a like comforting confidence, and can appeal to heaven and to time, the jaws of the Democratic Press shall be held and the gates of Liberal Republicanism shall not prevail against him. He will be long missed from his place; he will be always remembered as a courteous gentleman, anxious—perhaps a little too anxious—to conciliate all parties, but prompt, clear, and singularly fair in his decisions. Doubtless he has keenly suffered, for his reputation was passing dear to him; doubtless he administered the oath to his successor, and gave the gavel into his hands, with great sadness, though hardly with reluctance. As they stood there, face to face, the friendly rivals—one in the sunshine and one in the shade—there was at least one man in that chamber who felt that Schuyler Colfax was at heart as honest and well meaning as himself, and that man was Henry Wilson.

The new Vice-President, looking more rubicund and rotund than ever, swore in the new and re-elected Senators—some nineteen or twenty of them. This was a tedious process, needlessly so, I thought. To most of these Senators the form was an old story—none of them, it is safe to say, were men of such simple piety and delicate spirituality that an oath would have for them an especial relish and solemnity. Why not simplify and expedite matters by making one office for all, to borrow the idea of the young Franklin, who proposed to his father to save time by saying grace over the whole barrel of pork.

Charles Sumner was present that day, to the great joy of his friends, bearing some marks of wasting pain, but maintaining still his majestic port, and retaining still his rare, luminative smile.

Thousands of curious eyes were fixed upon the President that was and was to be, but little could they make out,—his manner was one of perfect placidity, almost unconcern. He looked around the Chamber and up to the galleries, talked a little in his low-voiced, slow way, with friends near him, listened intently, but with no show of emotion, to the speeches, and measured with his cool, gray eyes each new Senator as he was sworn in. Evidently he saw nothing in the situation dramatic, wonderful, or especially solemn. Very quietly he passed out on to the platform, and confronted a vast assemblage of people, standing patiently in the bitter air. The sun shone with genuine holiday brightness, but the wind was as fierce and vindictive as though blowing from the mouth of one of Dante's frozen halls, and let loose especially for the occasion by demons of Democratic and Secession antecedents. With his venerable head bared to that freezing blast, Chief-Justice Chase administered the oath. One could but wonder what went on in this proud man's secret heart, while being called to assist, in this solemn manner, for the second time, in the elevation of that plain soldier to the lofty civil position to which he had so long aspired. Perhaps, though, all feeling on this score has, ere this, died out of a nature too just and honorable to be bitter or envious, and he is content with the great but monotonous duties of his own grand position.

The people shouted as though shouting for a continent, when the President, having renewed his oath to serve them in the future as he had served them in the past, turned full on them that familiar, impassive—that still, baffling face, unconciliating, but not unfriendly, betraying by neither flush nor pallor—by neither tremor nor rigidity, a sense of exultation or heavy responsibility, of triumph or stern resolve. It even wore, or seemed to wear, a shade of sadness, prophetic or retrospective. It may be that at that supreme moment he thought of his great, broken-hearted rival, taking the first rest of a busy life, and the first peace after a long, brave warfare, under a chill blanket of Winter snows, with the faded flowers of November frozen against his breast. Again and again pealed forth that mighty shout of the people, and it seemed to me that while infinitely more impressive than the boom of cannon, and more joyous than the peal of trumpets, it was a grand rebuke to politicians and demagogues, who vainly spend their lives in cunning plottings and mad struggles for the place and power to which this great soldier attained, by simply doing his duty in quite another line of business. That business accomplished, it cannot be said he made his own way to his present position, he was lifted to it by the will of the people if ever man was. He did not toil up "the winding stair to great place," which Bacon speaks of. He went up on an elevator, smoking leisurely all the way. Like a soldier he now stood in the bleak air and

read his inaugural—happily for him and his audience a short one. Then there was more firing of big guns and more music, the great procession reformed and marched rapidly down the hill, hardly staying on the order of their going, and the whole magnificent pageant faded away like a dream.

As for the ball, your other correspondents have done it full justice. They had certain slight advantages over me, as for instance, in the knowledge of "victuals and drink," for I took nothing,—and on the delightful topic of the Terpsichorean performances,—for I did not dance. They were able to describe more vividly and *con-amorily* than I the beautiful ladies, gorgeously and airily apparelled, who shone out in full splendor for a little space, then shriveled and shrank, and went into an eclipse of wraps; the elegance of uniforms and Diplomatique dress, the coming of the "Conquering Hero," the exquisite toilet and delicious waltzing of Princess Nellie; in short, they could more satisfactorily picture the whole grand scene, for I wasn't there. For me, on that bitter, terrible night, it would have been "the dance of death."

Now allow me to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of our departed Congress, for its splendid *coup de main*, or the startling trick of Jegerdemain with which it turned the tables on the troublesome reformers and pestilent moralists, and under the cover of the confusion and hurry of the last hours of legislation, clutched and confiscated as back pay hundreds of dollars earned by hard-working men and women, who little knew, as they honestly paid in their taxes, "to what base uses they would come at last." This is what you get by your civil service reforms and your investigations! You might have known that if you cut Congress off from the privilege of peddling Government offices, if you scared from the lobbies contractors, patentees, and railroad managers, they would make up for the loss and take a manly revenge some way—and they have chosen the most objectionable, shameless, disheartening, and demoralizing way possible, by passing this retroactive salary bill, this lawless ex post facto law. The hapless, harassed flock of Credit Mobilier victims may rejoice and be exceeding glad. Oakes Ames may cease to weep, and James Brooks may get well, and Harlan may sing a hymn, and Colfax may smile again, for their little unpleasant affair will be forgotten, quite thrown into the shade, by this new crime against justice and decency, this insolent exhibition of rapacity, on the part of the very men who so lately sat in judgment on them. As for the minority, it seems to me no honest mind can respect them much more than the majority, unless they utterly refuse to receive their share of the plunder. "The partaker is as bad as the thief," and this money does not belong to them. It belongs to poor orphan children, whose cry has come up before them in vain—to poor women, whom they have refused, for session after session, the pitiful advance in salary they have so patiently petitioned for—to poor clerks, underpaid drudges of Government, whom they have driven and burdened with *their* work year after year.

There was little hearty, earnest opposition in the House. Congressmen, after all, are only human, and the devil was busy jingling coin, or rustling Treasury notes in their ears. The best backbone gave way before the gusty vehemence and bullying persistence of Butler, though Mr. Blaine stood out grandly, and by his action showed himself both high-minded and long-headed, and Farnsworth spoke some brave, indignant words of protest, which, if clinched by a refusal like to Mr. Blaine's, to take the back salary, would lead us to say of him that "naught in his Congressional life became him like the leaving of it." It was a grand opportunity to be virtuous and politic at the same time. Why did not more of them see it? In the Senate some of the men we securely counted on to defeat the iniquitous proposition, seemed rather reluctant than resolute. They let "I dare not wait upon I would;" declining and deprecating with the sly coyness of *Juliet's* nurse in refusing *Romeo's* bribe. "Not a penny! Not a penny!" all the while her greedy old hand held back for the purse. Chandler, Cragin, Thurman, Morrill, and that faithful, honest watch-dog of the Senate, Edmunds, did themselves credit, but not one of them made the powerful, withering speech we hoped for; and Logan was allowed to cross-examine the rich Senators like an investigating Communist, and Tipton to joke like the political Sancho Panza he is; and Carpenter to hammer at small social ambition, conceit, envy, and cupidity, striking the nail on the head every time; and Flanagan, the male Scheherezade of the Senate, to beguile with marvelous stories and lull the moral sense of his sleepy hearers, and so the deed was done.

Some Congressmen doubtless earn more than they receive, and should be paid more—for future, not past services. I should like to see the Senators and members' classified, and their salaries graded according to ability, intelligence, and the amount of service performed. Of course a competitive catechising would be necessary, and even Mr. Logan and Mr. Flanagan would be obliged to submit to the same strict examination in, say English grammar and composition, that the poor girl who aspires out of her sphere, to a $900 clerkship has to undergo. I think Government would save money by this system. This Salary bill was a clear case of bribery. The in-staying Congressmen knew they could not pass the act without the help of the out-going, and so called them up to the United States Treasury as to a great grab-bag, saying, "Help yourselves! Let's all help ourselves for nothing!" All the time they were voting on this infamous act, an excited crowd of witnesses, men whom we took for tradesmen, tailors, bootmakers, and livery-keepers, pale women, who looked like boarding-house keepers, dress-makers, and laundresses, surged back and forth from House to Senate. Their anxiety was touching, and I should have been more reconciled to the measure on their account, could I feel assured that out of some of the grabs they would be paid. Perhaps some of the Congressmen had in their minds those little outstanding accounts when they voted that night; if so, probably the recording angel dropped a small tear on the record. But I am accused of erring too often on the side of charity. A friend, writing from the North, marvels that I can "say a good word for Ben Butler," and evidently doubts my moral soundness. I must respect power and will, prompt, swift, and inexorable, though sometimes used for evil, as I must despise, in a pitying sort of way, a weak good intent, feebly "wriggling toward the right," and never reaching it in time. Perhaps my friend never heard the story of the charitable old lady, of whom one of her daughters said, "I believe mother would find something good to say of the devil." The gentle old dame, smiling over her spectacles, responded, "Well, dear, I only wish we had his perseverance."

Pomeroy—Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 7.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. A majority report, signed by four members of the Committee, find Mr. Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt the members of the Legislature by offers of money. A minority report, signed by three members of the Committee, find the charges of bribery and corruption against Mr. Pomeroy are not proved. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

Laws Against Obscene Publications.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce, March 7.

Those wretches who are debauching the youth of the country and murdering women and unborn babes, will soon be in the strong grip of the Government. The bill to prevent the mailing of obscene books, papers, articles, and advertisements has passed both Houses, and been signed by the President. Something will be forgiven to a Congress which thus powerfully sustains the cause of morality. The real history of the opposition made to every attempt to punish these corrupters of youth, panderers to lust, and abortionists, will never be known. The creatures who ply such horrible trades are mostly unknown to the public, even by name, but they know each other, and they work together in the dark for mutual protection; they raise money and plenty of it; they hire lawyers; they have strong friends at Albany and Washington who attend to their interests with discretion, and they derive much encouragement from that small part of the American Press which does the dirty advertising for them. Working in profound secrecy, with abundant funds and aid in high places, they have been able hitherto to stop the passage of any suitable law against their shameful business. And to-day, abortionists are receiving patients and murdering or mutilating them; publishers of obscene books are keeping their presses busy day and night; and a few newspapers are, in their advertising columns, beating up customers for those destroyers of the human race. The national law enforcement cut all these principals and accessories in guilt, and brings them to justice. It affords no loop-hole that we can now see through which the offenders can escape. Ingeniously worded advertisements will not evade the consequences; for "covert" as well as "open" advertising of the forbidden things incurs the penalty. The person who "knowingly deposits or causes to be deposited for mailing or delivery" obscene articles, publications, or advertisements in the post-office, and the person who, in "pursuance of any plan or scheme for disposing" of any of the indecent books or articles advertised, takes them from the mails, are alike deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined from $100 to $5,000 with costs, or imprisoned at hard labor from one to ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court. This ladies out justice all around. The abortionist is the meanest book, paper, or print publisher has committed the offense the moment he causes any of his wares or advertisements of them to be put in the Post-office. The newspaper publisher who abets the meditated crimes by printing the advertisements, knowing, as he well knows, their actual nature, and deposits his paper in the mails, is, by a fair construction, also exposed to the penalties. And every knave in the country who retails the offensive publications or articles, also puts his foot in the trap. It must be noted that all these criminals—the originators of wholesale purveyors of indecency, the unscrupulous newspaper people who do these advertising, and the little retailers through the country—can be reached only as they violate or assist in violating the purity of the mails. The general Government does not undertake to meddle with the State jurisdiction over offenses against morality, but it does very properly claim the right to keep the mails from being turned into public sewers. With regard to the District of Columbia and the Territories, where the Government has jurisdiction, it prohibits the printing, selling, and advertising of all these things, under severe penalties. For the absolute protection of the people of this City from obscene publishers and abortionists we have State laws, such as they are, and on those we must rely to take out the insufficient jurisdiction of the general Government. There is good reason to hope that the law against sending indecent circulars, packages, and advertisements through the mails will do very much to break up the infernal trade, for it is mostly on the inexperience of country people that the rascals fatten. By far the larger share of their gains comes through the mails. Cut off from the Post-office and from advertising in newspapers which circulate out of the City, they will find their business unprofitable, and for the most part quit it. But those who do not must be rooted out of their cellars and attics by the police, on complaint of the friends of morality, prosecuted and be punished under the State laws. And the very first offenders who should be arrested and punished are the publishers of newspapers (only two or three in this City, be it said to the honor of the Press,) who have knowingly lent their columns to the promotion of vice in its most hideous forms, and who do more to ruin youth and multiply abortions and child-murders than all the circulars, letters, and other means of sowing the devil's seed put together.

A Representative Republican.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

In a recent article the Buffalo *Commercial* thus referred to a statement concerning itself and its editor:

> In the Summer of 1866, from May until nearly the middle of October—the time of the "Johnson movement"—the editor of the *Commercial* was absent from his post; he was in Europe. Of course, he was legally responsible for the conduct of the paper in the meantime—but was he morally? His first vote for President was cast for John C. Fremont, and he has never failed to vote the Republican State and national tickets. He believes that this is the first time he has ever alluded to his own political action.

And there was little need of alluding to it, even now, in the way of making a vindication complete and triumphant as it is. There was no danger that the high rank of the *Commercial* as a Republican journal, or the irreproachable record of its able editor, could be at all impaired in public estimation. Mr. Matthews has been too long and earnestly devoted to the principles of the Republican Party, his standing and character are too well known among the representative men of the State, his paper has rendered too valuable service through an extended career, to require a single word of explanation—much less of serious defense. When the Republican State Convention, at Elmira last Spring, unanimously selected him, without his own knowledge, as one of New-York's delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, placing him side by side with such men as Gerrit Smith and John A. Griswold and President Andrew D. White, it fittingly recognized his labors and his position.

We have many zealous and influential Republican papers in the State—papers which in a journalistic sense are a credit to the profession, which on the higher plane of public discussion vigorously contend for sound principles, and which wisely and effectively labor for the harmony and success of the party they represent. The skill and judgment with which they are conducted have contributed incalculably to the Republican strength. But we think they will agree with us that none surpass the Buffalo *Commercial* in the ability, discretion, and high tone with which it is managed. In its own section it exercises commanding influence, and throughout the State it is recognized as one of the leading exponents of public thought and Republican policy. The judicious rule which Mr. Matthews adopts in its management, as well as its general force and vigor, has had much to do in giving it this rank. He is scrupulously truthful in every statement—known as such by his whole consistency—and candid in every discussion, dealing with all subjects, whether local or general, in the most fair and honest spirit, without fear or favor. The readers of the paper have thus learned that they can at all times rely upon it for a treatment of public questions as conscientious as it is thorough and incisive, and we need not add that nothing gives a paper greater weight. It is by this course that the *Commercial* has attained its high position as one of the representative journals of the country.

The *Commercial* may feel that we are saying something entirely superfluous, but it is suggested by what Mr. Matthews says is his own first allusion to his political action, and we submit that we have as good a right to allude to it as he. In recognizing the wisdom of his counsel, the earnestness of his convictions, the ability of his discussions, and the value of his services, we know that we speak the feeling of many of the highest leaders in the Republican Party.

Personal.

We regret to learn that Mr. George W. Curtis is lying very ill at his house on Staten Island. The labors of Mr. Curtis, at Washington, in the Civil Service Commission, and elsewhere, have been arduous of late, and it is feared he has overtaxed his strength. His physician describes his malady as a fever of a low, typhoid character, and it has now ran for eighteen days, without signs of abatement. The present condition of Mr. Curtis is serious, but hopes are entertained of a change for the better.

Crimes and Casualties.

About 9 o'clock last night, John J. Cody, of No. 120 Fourth-avenue, and Warren W. Button, quarreled in the bar-room of the latter, No. 164 Canal-street. After some angry words had passed, clubs were used, and each received a severe scalp wound. Both men were arrested, and will be brought to the tombs this morning.

Charlotte Umleuf, a German, ninety-two years old, was found dead, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in her room at No. 364 Eighth-avenue, where she resided with her daughter, by whom she had been temporarily left alone. In her left arm was an extensive incised wound, from which she had evidently bled to death. Near her lay a blood-stained razor, with which she is supposed to have committed suicide while laboring from partial insanity, caused by the infirmity of old age.

SWAMP LANDS.

Letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Surveyor-General of California.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following is the full text of the material portion of a letter addressed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Surveyor-General of California, just made public, establishing several very important principles in regard to swamp-land grants to the various States under the act of July 23, 1866. The questions now decided arose in reviewing the action of the Surveyor-General of California, on a large tract of alleged swampy land, known as Big Meadows, and situated in the valley among the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Commissioner Drummond says:

In your report you refer to the altitude of the lands under consideration. As some point was made by attorneys, and considered by you as a reason for rejecting the claim of the State in the Sierra Valley case, and also in that of the Mountain Meadows, I again allude to the subject for the purpose of saying that it makes no difference how high or elavated lands may be if they are in fact swampy or overflowed, and rendered thereby unfit for cultivation, the State is entitled to them under the law. Lands of very great altitude may be subject to overflow and rendered unfit for cultivation by water flowing from surrounding lands that are still higher, while very low lands may be perfectly drained so as to be dry and susceptible of cultivation. Marshes and lakes are found in the most elevated regions, and dry lands in low valleys; therefore each case must be decided upon the facts. The question to be considered and determined is not one of altitude, but of quality, and if elevated lands are found to be swampy or overflowed, and thereby rendered unfit for cultivation, they must be awarded to the State under the grant; and if low lands are found to be dry, the claim of the State must be rejected. In other words, the right of the State to lands, whether high or low, depends upon their quality.

Another point urged by the attorneys, and considered by you, as cause for rejecting the claim of the State, is that the lands produce wild grass, which is valuable for pasturage and hay. The natural productions have no bearing upon the question, except as evidence tending to show the character of the lands, and the fact that the lands produce wild grass fit for pasturage or hay, is not evidence for or against their swampy character, unless we take into consideration the kind of grass produced. Some kinds of grass will grow on dry lands only, while others grow on swampy or overflowed lands only. The question to be considered in this connection is not whether lands in their natural state produce something of value, but whether they are so swampy or overflowed as to be rendered thereby unfit for cultivation. If they are, they go to the State under the swamp lands grant, no odds how valuable their natural productions may be; but if they are in fact dry they do not inure to the State, although they may be unproductive and worthless. A tract of land may be very valuable for its timber, its wild grasses or cranberries, and yet be clearly and unquestionably a swampy or overflowed, and unfit for cultivation until drained or reclaimed. Under such circumstances it would be absurd to class such lands as dry, and reject the claim of the State simply because timber or grass or cranberries grow thereon without cultivation, and are more or less valuable. A cranberry marsh may, in its natural State enrich its owner, and yet be so swampy as to render it impossible to till or cultivate the land. On the other hand, a tract of land that is perfectly dry may be unproductive and utterly worthless; therefore I think it is clear that while the natural state or condition of the land is to be considered as determining the right of the State, the kind, quality, or nature of its natural productions are not matters for consideration, except so far as they may be evidence of the character of the land.

Another point urged in these cases, which are of a similar character, against the claim of the State, is that if the lands should be drained, irrigation would become necessary for the production of crops. This is a virtual admission of the fact that the lands are now swampy, and I cannot see how irrigation, or anything else necessary to the cultivation of the lands after reclamation or drainage, can affect the right of the State to them under the swamp grant, if they are swamp or overflowed in their natural state. The attorney opposed to the State asserts in one of his arguments that irrigation is a part of cultivation. In this he is undoubtedly correct, and therefore it would be just as unreasonable to decide that the lands are not swampy, because it will become necessary to plow them after they are drained, in order to make them productive, as it would to decide that they are not swamp lands because irrigation will become necessary for the same purpose. I will not devote further time to these generalities, but proceed to a consideration of the fact. The testimony fails to show that other crops than grass could not be produced if the land was reclaimed. On the contrary, it is in evidence in all cases investigated in regard to similar lands, such as the Sierra Valley and the Mountain Meadows, as well as the land now under consideration, that good crops of potatoes, oats, beans, peas, barley, &c., and even wheat, can be grown successfully, and has been so grown on such lands as were free from water, early in the season. After careful examination of the evidence, Commissioner Drummond approves of the California Surveyor-General's decision, that some 6,280 acres of the tract in controversy are not swamp and overflowed within the meaning of the Swamp Land act, and that 680 acres are swamp lands.

In regard to the remaining 1,340 acres Commissioner Drummond reverses Surveyor-General Hardenburgh's decision, and decides that they also are proved to be so overflowed in a majority of seasons as to be unfit for cultivation, and hence to pass to the State. This decision affects large interests of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as much land involved in similar controversies will be included in its land grants if not patented to the State of California as swamp.

LOUISIANA.

The Conspirators Change Their Tactics.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 7.—The McEnery Government maintain their position with the people, and will organize resistance to the Kellogg Government in every manner except by force. A Central Committee has been formed, with branches in every parish, to resist and delay the collection of taxes. They declare their purpose to withhold all support from the usurpation forced upon the people by the military power of the General Government. The city is very quiet. The military have returned to their quarters, and the police to their beats.

A Band of Parisian Criminals.

The Paris papers give accounts of the recent capture of a band of criminals, who have for some time infested the outskirts of the capital, and are accused of having committed numerous robberies and several murders. The persons in custody include nine men and two women, the last mentioned being women of evil repute and not charged with participation in the more heinous offense. The oldest member of the band is twenty-seven years old and the youngest (the captain) fourteen and a half. Two of the prisoners are assistant clerks in the Ministry of Finance. These young men, who belong to most respectable families, were arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in certain robberies that had been committed in the offices where they were employed. The searches made by the police at their respective residences led to discoveries which induced further investigation. A black-velvet cap, with a red mark, was found, and this was recognized as the distinguishing sign of a band of malefactors whose members had for some time been sought for. A parcel of blood-stained clothing produced still greater suspicions, and led to more active researches, these ending in the capture of the persons mentioned above. Two murders are directly imputed—one of a clerk in the Finance Department, who, being taken ill at the office, accepted the offer of his fellow-employes, David and Touzand, (the first captured persons,) to see him home, and was never again seen alive, his body being some days afterward found in a milk-stream. The other victim was a coachman, who was found stabbed to death at the Buttes Chaumont, whither, it is now supposed, he had been attracted by some members of the band through inducements of the most horrible nature. The extraordinary fact of a mere child like Gellgnier becoming the leader of so vile a conspiracy is explained by the *Grulois* by his unnatural aptitude for vice and his cynical indifference to detection, being conscious, he himself declared, that being a minor he was legally irresponsible for his acts, and could at the worst only be detained in a house of correction until he attained his majority. It is also stated that his supremacy over his comrades was maintained by his threats of exposing their mutual horrible practices, and that upon his preliminary examination in the prison he has admitted his participation in nearly all the numerous crimes attributed to the band. The catalogue of offenses charged against these nine prisoners comprises no less than eighty robberies, besides forgeries, indecent assaults, and, as has been said, several murders.

Lawlessness in Chicago—One Man Shot by a Policeman.

CHICAGO, March 7.—About 10 o'clock tonight another fight occurred between policemen and roughs, in Clark-street, near Jackson. Officer Cudmore had arrested John Honlihan, who was engaged in a row in a saloon near the locality mentioned, and was taking him to the police-station, when he was set upon by a number of Honlihan's friends, who beat him badly and released the prisoner. Some other officers coming up, the ruffians fled, when Officer Cudmore, who had regained his feet, fired at them, the ball taking effect in Honlihan's side, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous, wound. Honlihan was then arrested and conveyed to the station, together with one of the men who attempted to rescue him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Le Nozze di Figaro" was the opera at the Academy of Music, last evening, and its performance was witnessed by a very brilliant audience. The distribution of characters was the same dwelt upon during the preceding season; and the charm of Mme. Lucca's singing of "Voi che sapete," and the pleasant influence of her acting were, as at an earlier date, recognized, as was the strength of a cast including Miss Kellogg, Mme. Lavielli, Signori Sparapani, Ronconi, Meriani, and Lyall, by liberal applause. "Voi che sapete" was, of course, redemanded, and the duet, "Sull' aria" was among the numbers of which the rendering was honored in a like manner. At the matinée to-day "La Favorita," with Mme. Lucca, is to be done. We have reason to believe that "Der Freyschütz" will be in readiness for Wednesday.

CONCERT OF THE HAMPTON STUDENTS.

The first of three concerts to be given by the students of the Hampton Normal Institute, in aid of that deserving establishment, was given at Steinway Hall, last night. The nineteen students in question have admirable voices, and they use them, not with a skill calling for criticism, but with sufficient art to give a very fascinating coloring to the eccentric negro melodies selected for recital. Twelve pieces, almost all of that kind, were sung, and several of them were repeated. The second concert of the series will occur on Tuesday next.

OBITUARY.

Lord Ossington.

Lord Ossington, whose death has just been announced, was not only conspicuous for his own eminent qualities, but was further remarkable as the eldest of as talented a family as England has produced in the present century. Of these, the second became Bishop of Salisbury; the third, Sir William Denison, was some time Governor-General of Australia—prior to the division of that continent into distinct colonies—and subsequently Governor of Madras; another, Mr. Stephen Denison, was Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, and a fifth, Mr. Henry Denison, was famous in the annals of Oxford for his scholarship and acquirements. These gentlemen were the sons of Mr. Denison, a country gentleman and member of Parliament, whose father, having amassed an enormous fortune in trade at Leeds, purchased Ossington Hall, with large estates in Nottinghamshire. Lord Ossington married a sister of the present Duke of Portland and of the well-known politician, Lord George Bentinck, but leaves no issue. His heir, the son of the Bishop, a young man of great promise, who had recently entered the House of Commons, and already won a position there, died at Melbourne, where he had gone for health, three years ago. The estates will therefore now devolve on the eldest son of Sir William. It is the custom to reward each Speaker with a peerage, but, curiously enough, no permanent additions to the House of Lords are likely to arise from this source for many years. Lord Ossington's peerage is already extinct. That of Lord Eversley, his predecessor, will be extinct at his death; while the present Speaker must, if he survive his brother, inherit a peerage. It is to Lord Ossington's credit that, notwithstanding his long and arduous services, he refused a pension. Throughout his life he was held in the highest respect, and was specially remarkable for the soundness of his judgment.

Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry.

A dispatch yesterday also announced the death of Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Member of Parliament for Tyrone, which occurred on Thursday. Deceased was born in 1803, and was the youngest son of the second Earl of Belmore. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with high honors in 1824. He first entered Parliament in 1826 as member of the Conservative interests for the County of Tyrone, which charge he continued to represent up to the time of his death.

Mr. Corry married, in 1830, Lady Harriet Anne, second daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and was Controller of the Royal Household in 1834 and in 1835, a Lord of the Admiralty, in from September, 1841, till February, 1843, and Secretary to the Admiralty from February, 1845 till July, 1845, and from March, 1858, till June, 1859. In the third administration of Lord Derby in 1866, he was made Vice-President of the Committee of Council of Education, and First Lord of the Admiralty, March 8, 1867, resigning the latter post in December, 1868, since which time he has served in Parliament. At the time of his death he was in his seventieth year.

Mr. Brentano, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the latest publications by the English steamer, including the *Graphic*, with a fine double-page picture; the *Illustrated London News*, full of good things; *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, and many other periodicals of interest. Mr. Brentano's store is always well supplied with new literature, and it is now better worthy of a visit than ever.

I WAS TAKEN WITH A VERY HEAVY COLD in November last, which settled on my lungs, and produced much inflammation. For a while I thought I would never get better, as the symptoms of consumption became more and more marked, and this, too, was the opinion of my friends. I was compelled to desist from all except Sabbath services. The only relief I obtained for my complaint I derived from the use of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and so beneficially did this remedy act, that I was soon restored, and I am now so unlike what I was that it seems to me I am almost alive from the dead. I have also found the Expectorant indispensable for the croup, which our little boy is subject to.—*Rev. Wm. S. Barnart, New-Jersey M. E. Conference.*

The surplus capital seeking employment here readily takes good railroad bonds, and the importance of the Portland and Ogdensburg line was recognized at once, as soon as its connections were known.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Burnett's Toilet Preparations (five) are choice and select. Always please.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is rapidly increasing in circulation and popularity, and the several leading features of this edition make it a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES is peculiarly fitted for family reading; for, besides the current news of the day, it contains a large amount of interesting matter on social and leading topics. Several original articles are also given in each issue, while the careful selections from current literature, both foreign and domestic, make the paper a most desirable one to the general reader.

Among the articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, will be found several specially prepared for it, besides the regular features, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information in current topics for Military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

The Graefenberg Company have removed their warehouse and manufactory to No. 56 Readeet. Their valuable medicines are for sale by all druggists, and by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 56 Read-st., New-York.

Excellence in every department is the aim of Messrs. RICE & SON, in their management of the American House, Boston. A vertical railway, café, reading and billiard rooms, are adjuncts of this spacious and well-known hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Never Sleeps.—HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gives instant notice if a window or door is opened during the night or left open by the servants. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Spring is coming. Ladies and Gents, and if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 7 Union-square.

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 97 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

RICHARDSON—ANNAN.—In Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, THOMAS RICHARDSON, (formerly of Liverpool, England,) to CHARLOTTE SEYMOUR, daughter of Edward Annan.

WALKER—LEAVENWORTH.—At New-Haven, Conn., March 5, by Rev. Dr. Murdock, GEORGE L. WALKER, of New-York, to ANNA E. LEAVENWORTH, daughter of Isaac Leavenworth, Esq., of New-Haven.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

WINSLOW—SWEETSER.—On Thursday, March 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., EDWARD WINSLOW to EMMA CORNING, daughter of J. A. Sweetser, all of this City.

DIED

ANDERSON.—Of Bright's disease, on the 7th of March, 1873, MARY L. ANDERSON, daughter of John J. and Elizabeth S. Anderson, aged 18 years.

The funeral services will take place in Rev. Dr. Dwyer's church, Brooklyn, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BRADY.—On Wednesday, March 5, after a short illness, HATTIE A., eldest daughter of Alfred and Hattie A. Brady, aged 8 years and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 362 West 57th-st., on Sunday, March 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

BAKER.—At Albany, Thursday, March 6, ELLIS BAKER, in the 81st year of his age.

BUTLER.—Friday, March 7, MARY E. BUTLER, wife of Charles W. Butler.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BROWNE.—On Thursday, March 6, at his residence, Inwood, Staten Island, Col. GEORGE BROWNE, aged 68.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Inwood, Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CODLING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, HORATIO COLTER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 126 East 57th-st., on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EADIE.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, KATIE BROWN, youngest daughter of John and Mary A. Eadie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Clermont and Greene ave., on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

FARRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, 1873, Capt. JOHN S. FARRAN, aged 75 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and the New-York Marine Society are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 194 Warren-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GIBBES.—In London, England, March 5, GEORGE M. GIBBES, son of the late Robert Morgan Gibbes, of New-York.

GLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 5, ANNA MARIE, beloved wife of Jacob Glock, aged 69 years and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 71 Jefferson-st., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

HALSEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 6, MELINE W. HALSEY, aged 72.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, March 8, at 2 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

INGLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., of croup, AGNES BUCHANAN, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. David and Jeanie G. Inglis, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 20 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LANKFORD.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on the evening of March 6, THOS. A. LANKFORD.

Funeral services will be held from his late residence in Haverstraw, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 8th inst., and from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter C. Palmer, No. 316 East 15th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 10th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, 1873, after a long and severe illness, MARY T. MEAD, aged 65 years, widow of the late Paul Mead.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 53 Fleet-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NELSON.—On Tuesday, March 4, in Amherst, Mass., after a short illness, JULIA C., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, of the same place.

PARKER.—At Homosassa, Fla., Feb. 26, GEORGE M. PARKER, aged 28 years, oldest son of George W. and Emily M. Parker.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POILLON.—On Thursday, 6th inst., PETER POILLON, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Madison-st., near Broadway, East New-York, Long Island, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

RAVEN.—On Friday morning, March 7, RICHARD RAVEN, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 West 28th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., March 7, after a brief illness, EDWARD RAYMOND, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford Village, on Monday, March 10, at 11½ o'clock.

REQUA.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1873, at Kendall, N. Y., GLODA REQUA.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at Tarrytown, Saturday, 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, March 6, WILLIAM SEWARD, only child of Camilla W. and the late William S. Roberts.

His funeral will take place on Monday, March 10, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Augustus L. Rowe, No. 514 6th-av., corner of 43d-st.

SPAUGENBERG.—On Wednesday, March 5, at New-Orleans, La., LEONARD SPAUGENBERG, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDS.—On Friday, March 7, SARAH DAY, youngest daughter of Philip J. and Elizabeth M. Sands, aged 3 months.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, March 6, Mrs. ANNE BURR TAYLOR, in her 86th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, L. R. Greene, No. 99 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 3 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 8, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. Government Securities, &c., &c.
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No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Moss, bales	100
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	101
Cotton, bales	4,[illegible]	Oil-cake, pks	1,302
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	45	Pork, pks	1,627
Copper, cakes	157	Beef, pks	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pks	49	Cut-meats, pks	2,862
Eggs, bbls	638	Grease, pks	174
Flour, bbls	3,763	Lard, pks	3,131
Wheat, bushels	40,700	Lard, kegs	300
Corn, bushels	19,400	Stearine, pks	85
Oats, bushels	25,525	Butter, pks	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	600	Cheese, pks	226
Grass-seed, bags	612	Tallow, pks	35
Flax-seed, bags	4	Dressed Hogs, No	400
Beans, bbls	172	Pea-nuts, bags	342
B. E. Peas, bags	430	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds	71
Corn-meal, bbls	344	Tobacco, hhds	250
Corn-meal, bags	1,200	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	751
Hides, No	4,900	Whisky, bbls	639
Hides, bales	1,344	Wool, bales	179
Leather, sides	5,617	Skins, bales	23

The export clearances hence for European ports as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the ship Winged Hunter, for Liverpool—547 bbls. Resin, 8,582 bushels Corn, 356 hhds. Tallow, 60 bbls. Wax, 475 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 1,275 Handspikes, 40 cases Guns, 167 pks. Grease, 1,951 tcs. Lard, 17 bbls. Lard, 25 bales Gunny Cloth, 77 logs Hickory, 28 bbls. Tallow, 135 bales Cotton, 14 bales Wool, 85,000 Staves, 7,167 bushels Wheat, 248 boxes Bacon, 298 logs Mahogany.

By the schooner Kate Bingham, for Havre—3,028 boxes Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Geo. H. Jenkins, for Rotterdam—3,756 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a more satisfactory movement in the leading kinds of stock, and prices have been quoted firm throughout for seasonable goods. From the South and South-west the call for supplies has been more active. The order business has been sufficiently brisk to keep manufacturers fully employed on suitable styles, especially of fine work. Through the auction house, anything really attractive in the offerings promptly found buyers at remunerative rates. The local trade is increasing gradually, and there is somewhat less of complaint noted from City dealers, though in the retail line, comparatively little animation is as yet apparent.

COFFEE—Very dull within the previous nominal range. No important dealings reported.

COTTON—Has been less sought after for early delivery, and ordinary grades have been again reduced 1/8c. ℔ lb. Sales, 1,511 bales, including 952 bales to shippers, 557 bales to spinners, and 2 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive, and prices have been quoted off 1-16c. @1/8c. ℔ lb. Sales have been made of 18,650 bales, (of which 6,700 bales last evening and 11,950 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 19 7/8c., April at 20 1/4c., May at 20 1/2c., June at 20 3/4c. @20 15-16c., July at 21 1/8c.@21 3-16c., ℔ lb. The receipts at this port, to-day, were 4,365 bales, including 1,365 bales from Norfolk, 1,210 bales from Galveston, 1,545 bales from New-Orleans, 254 bales per rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 16,023 bales, and for the week, 80,793 bales, against 104,266 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,786,329 bales, against 2,285,818 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 7/8	16 7/8
Good Ordinary	18 3/8	18 3/8	18 1/2	17 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19 1/8	19 1/4	19 1/4
Low Middling	19 3/4	19 7/8	20 1/4	20 1/4
Middling	20 3/4	21	21 1/4	21 1/4
Good Middling	22 3/4	23	23 1/4	23 1/4

EGGS—Salable at 27c.@28c. for prime marks; receipts to-day lighter.

FISH—Trade has been fair in the leading kinds, with values quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod, $6@$6 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $11 50@$15; No. 3 at $7 75@$8 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been fair, on a generally steady basis as to prices, the main call having been for desirable shipping extras, partly for the West Indies. Sales have been reported of 11,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 65; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 60; very good to very fancy do., $7 60@$8 40; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $6 85@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 65, ℔ bbl., and trade and family brands at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were about 4,100 bbls. good to very choice shipping Extras at the ruling figure.

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after, within the range of previous figures. Sales, 750 bbls. at from $6 10@$9 25 for ordinary to very choice Shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ℔ bbl.... Rye Flour has been quoted lower, and offered more freely, at from $3 65@$6 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine, chiefly at $5@$5 65 ℔ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.... Corn-meal has been inactive, and quoted at $3 20@$3 40 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35, from dock and delivered; $3 25@$3 45 for White do., and $3 30@$3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 180 bbls.... Bag-meal in moderate request within the range of from $1 15@$1 20 for coarse; $1 17 1/2@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 20@$1 30 for White; 85c.@88c. for Cob.... Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 35 ℔ bbl.

FRUITS—A moderate business has been reported since our last at uniform quotations. Sales, 1,200 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; 5,000 drums Figs at 8 1/2c.; 120 cases Layer Figs at 13c.@13 1/2c.; 1,050 bbls. Currants, part at 6 1/2c.; 90 cases Turkey Prunes at 7 3/4c.; small lots of Citron at 39c.; and 500 cases Sardines on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; Loose Muscatel do., $2 35@$2 50 ℔ box; Valencia do., 7 1/4c.@7 1/2c.; Currants at 6 1/4c.@6 3/4c.; Figs at 8 1/2c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 7 1/2c.@8c.; Almonds at 18c.@29c.; Filberts at 11c.@12 1/2c.; Brazil Nuts at 11c. ℔ lb. Domestic Green Fruit in quite moderate request at essentially unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quoted up 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, on a reduced offering of prime samples, and a good demand, in part for export, though the advanced figures claimed have been against active business. The foreign advices continue favorable. Winter Wheat has been held with more confidence, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, at $1 65 1/2 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 64 for fair average do., $1 67 for fancy do., (1,000 bushels;) $1 58 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago do., in store, $1 62 for prime do. do., afloat, closing with this price bid; $1 80 for very choice No. 1 Milwaukee do., (1,000 bushels,) in store; $1 50 1/2 for Iowa Spring; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 85 for Red Western; $1 90@$1 95 for Amber do.; $1 90@$1 10 for White do.; $2 07 for White Genesee.... Corn has been unusually quiet, since our last, but quoted steady. The business reported was almost wholly in old Mixed Western, in store. Sales, since our last, 28,000 bushels at 64c. for fair old Mixed Western, in store for export; 64 1/2c. for very choice do. do.; 65c.@65 1/2c. for average samples of new Mixed Western, car lots; 63 1/2c.@64c. for Yellow Jersey.... Rye and Malt as last quoted; no important dealings.... Barley quiet but quoted steady; 4,000 bushels prime Canada West reported sold at $1 24 ℔ bushel.... Oats have been in rather better request, especially prime old Mixed Western, in store, at firmer rates; sales, since our last, 49,000 bushels at 51c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 47c.@50c. for new Mixed do., in lots; 46c.@48 1/2c. for new Black do.; 49c.@52c., chiefly at 50c.@51c., for new White do.; 47c. for Black State, and 51c. for White do.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in fair demand and firm; 1,500 rolls sold, partly at 13c. Market otherwise dull.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for stock has been moderate since our last, at essentially unchanged rates. Bale Hay ranges from $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The general market has been quiet; prices have not varied materially. Sales reported today, 1,000 bales Manila, at Boston, at 10 1/4c., gold, and 1,000 bales Jute Butts, by the Khersonese, here, on private terms. We quote American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $200@$220 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10 1/4c.@10 1/2c.; Sisal, 8 1/4c.@8 3/4c., gold; Jute, 2 1/4c.@4 1/4c.; Jute Butts, 2 1/4c., currency, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Hemlock tannages are yet in very good request, in the main for export, with further important shipments noted, including several lots by steam for Liverpool and Hamburg. Values are well maintained, with lighter offerings of other than overweight stock, which is in ample supply and somewhat exceptionally weak in price. Oak Leather is in fair demand and firm. A rather better inquiry has been noted for upper stock at generally steady rates, with rough Calf favoring sellers, on a scant offering. The better grades of Harness stock are in reduced supply and of ready sale at full figures. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Middle, 29c.@30c.; Light, 28c.@29c.; California, Heavy, 27 1/2c.@28c.; Middle, 28c.@28 1/2c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27 1/2c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@27 1/2c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middles, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c.

METALS—The dealings in Ingot Copper since our last, have been unusually extensive, chiefly for forward delivery, at firm prices; sales, 100,000 lbs. Lake, prompt delivery, at 34 1/2c.@35c.; 10 tons English, at 30 1/2c., and 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 lbs. Ingot, Summer deliveries, at 30c. ℔ lb.... Iron has been very quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 100 tons old double-headed Rails, at $80. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $56@$58; Eglinton do. at $56; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $61@$62; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $46@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English Rails at $70@$71, gold.... In foreign Lead, a light business reported at $6 50, gold; market firm.... Spelter sold to the extent of 100 tons Stolberg at 7 1/2c., gold.... Pig-iron has been in slack demand, and only 100 slabs Straits sold at 32c., with English held at 32c., gold. Tin Plates salable and firm; 1,000 boxes Charcoal were placed at $11 87 1/2; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 75, and 500 boxes Coke Terne, April delivery, at $9 87 1/2, gold, ℔ box. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 87 1/2@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10 50@$11; Coke, $10 25@$10 75, and Coke Terne, $8 75@$9 75, gold, ℔ box.

MOLASSES—Very dull to-day; values unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet in the local market on the basis of $3 60@$3 70 for common to good strained, ℔ 280 lbs.; 4,000 bbls. sold at Wilmington on private terms.... Nothing really new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine inactive at 65c.@65 1/2c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been devoid of animation, yet prices have been without change of moment.

PETROLEUM—There has been a much freer movement noted in Refined here, for prompt and forward delivery, on the basis of 18 1/4c.@18 3/4c. for early delivery, 19c. for April and May, 19 1/4c. for first half of June, and 19 1/2c. for last half of do., with sales made public of some 20,000 bbls., and other transactions of considerable magnitude reported without reliable particulars.... Of Crude, in bulk, 2,500 bbls. were placed at 8 1/4c.... Refined, at Philadelphia, dull at 17 3/4c.... Refined, in cases, held at former figures, but inactive.... Naphtha dull and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request for early delivery, but the advanced prices claimed check business. Sales, 85 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 87 1/2@$16; 25 bbls. old Mess, $15, and 150 bbls. Prime Mess (choice, special brand) at $15 75.... And for forward delivery, a fairly active inquiry has been noted, with sales of 500 bbls. extra Prime, April option, at $12; 800 bbls. Western Mess, April, and 1,500 bbls. do., May, at $15 75, ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 7c.@7 1/4c. for City, showing more firmness; 6 3/4c.@7c. for Western.... Cut-meats in light supply, and quoted a shade higher on, however, a moderate movement. Sales, 650 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6 1/4c.@6 3/8c., showing an advance of 1/8c.@1/4c.; 28 tcs. Pickled Hams, 18 lbs. at 10 1/2c.; 210 tcs. do., 14@16 lbs., at 11c.@11 1/4c.; 170 boxes Bellies, 12@14 lbs., at 9 1/4c.@9 3/4c., and sundry lots of fresh, pickled, and smoked Meats, in bulk, at correspondingly full rates. Also, 650 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, at Chicago, at 5 1/4c.@5 1/2c. ℔ lb.... Bacon strong and wanted; offerings limited; sales, 1,050 boxes Long Clear at 7 3/4c.@7 7/8c., closing with 8c. asked; 250 boxes Short Clear at 8 1/4c.; 125 boxes do. at 8 3/4c., now held at 8 1/2c.; 10,000 lbs. Short Rib and Short Clear, in bulk, at 7 3/4c. And for forward delivery, 750 boxes Short Clear, April, at 8 1/4c.@8 1/2c., chiefly at 8 1/4c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 8c., now held 1/4c. higher; 1,000 boxes do. and do., April, on private terms. And for Chicago delivery, early, 550 boxes Short Rib at 7 1/2c.@7 5/8c.; 500 boxes Short Clear at 7 1/2c.; 350 boxes Long Clear at 7c.@7 1-16c.... Lard has been less active for early delivery, but quoted firm on restricted offerings; sales 900 tcs. prime Western Steam at 8 1/2c.; 200 tcs. do. at 8 7-16c.; 1,000 tcs. choice do. at 8 1/2c.; 300 tcs. Western Kettle at 8 3/4c.; 190 tcs. City Steam at 8 1/4c.@8 3/8c.; 350 tcs. do. Kettle at 8 1/2c.; and 1,000 tcs. Refined at 8 3/4c.@9c. For forward delivery the dealings have been again quite extensive at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, March options, at 8 9-16c.@8 5/8c.; 1,000 tcs. do., to arrive in March, at 8 1/2c.; 3,250 tcs. do., April, at 8 3/4c.; 3,500 tcs. do., May, at 8 15-16c.@9c., mainly at 9c.; 200 tcs. do., last half of May, at 9c.; and 5,250 tcs. do., June, at 9 1/4c. Further considerable settlements of contracts, chiefly for March, were also reported at equal to full market rates. And for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, April, sold at 8c.... Beef has been firm and in fair demand, with sales reported of 375 bbls., in lots. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for New Extra do., ℔ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess.... Beef Hams quiet within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to choice brands.... There has been a more urgent inquiry for the more desirable grades of Butter, at buoyant prices, on very meagre offering of suitable stock. Cheese has also been in good demand, and the finer makes have favored sellers. We quote Butter at from 30c.@42c. for fair to very choice State Dairies; 35c.@45c. for fair to very choice tubs and pails, and 45c.@48c. for fancy do., in small lots; 12c.@23c. for poor to strictly prime Western; 30c.@33c. for very choice do.; 18c.@27c. for common to very choice Western Roll, and 7 1/2c.@8 1/2c. for Grease stock. And Cheese at from 12c.@17c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to choice stock, at 14 1/2c.@16 1/2c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Generally very quiet to-day; quotations essentially unchanged; ordinary to strictly choice Clover quoted at from 8 1/2c.@9c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—There has been a very moderate call noted for supplies generally, within our range.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, with Castile at 9 1/2c.@10 1/2c.; Colgate's Pale, 7 1/4c.; Family, 8 1/4c., and No. 1 at 6 1/4c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The comparatively active business in Raw, reported in our last, has been followed by unusual dullness to-day, though values show no change. Sales confined to 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 9 1/2c.; 90 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., and 12 hhds. Demerara at 8 3/4c. ℔ lb. We quote as before: Fair refining Cuba at from 8 1/4c.@8 3/8c.; good do., 8 1/2c.; prime do., 8 3/4c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed stock, 9 1/4c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9 1/4c.@9 3/4c. Refined in moderate demand, with Hards quoted at 11 1/4c.@11 3/4c.; A's, 10 1/4c.@10 3/4c., and Yellows at 9 1/4c.@10 1/4c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Tallow, but holders have been insisting on rather higher prices, checking dealings. Sales, 135,000 lbs. fair ordinary to prime at 8 1/2c.@9c.; and of prime Stearine, in tcs., 50,000 lbs., March delivery, sold at 9 1/4c.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather more request at unchanged quotations; sales, 100 hhds. Kentucky at 7 1/2c.@11 1/2c.; 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 55c.@60c.; 300 cases 1871 Wisconsin at 9c.@9 1/2c.; 100 cases 1870 sundries at 9c.@12c., and 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 92c.; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Vessels suited to the Petroleum, Grain, Cotton, Lumber, and Sugar trade continue very scarce at all the principal shipping ports, and held at extreme figures, thus impeding negotiations, though the demand for accommodation, especially for Petroleum vessels, for early use, has been quite urgent. In the way of berth Freights a moderate business has been noted, with rather more firmness as to rates, particularly by the regular steam lines for British and Continental ports.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, by an outside steamer, at 1/2c.@5-16d.; 365 bales do., in lots, by the regular lines, at 5-16d.@3/8d. ℔ lb., indicating a slight improvement; 8,000 bushels Corn at 8 1/2d. ℔ lb.; 450 boxes Bacon at 35s.@40s.; 800 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. And a British ship, 1,404 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, an American ship, 1,142 tons, with Cotton, from a Gulf port, at 1/2d., with privilege of the Continent, at 11-16d. ℔ lb.... For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8 1/2d. ℔ bushel; 106 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℔ ton; and by sail, 500 lbs. Resin at 3s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.... For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.... For Cardiff, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 241 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.... For the Continent, a British bark, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. for Refined, or 7s. for Crude; a Norwegian bark, 518 tons, (to arrive) with about 3,300 bbls. do., from do., rumored on private terms; a British bark, 799 tons, (now here,) with about 5,200 bbls. do., from do., (next voyage,) at 6s. 3d.; a British ship, 1,104 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 6,200 bbls. do., and an American bark, 678 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. do., on private terms.... For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, of 440 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 7s. 9d. ℔ bbl.... For the Baltic, a brig, 232 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) a German bark, with about 2,500 bbls. do., and another, with about 1,800 bbls. do., on private terms.... For Cronstadt, an American bark, 552 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Hamburg, by sail, 93 pks. Merchandise at full market rates.... For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 400 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ℔ bbl.... A number of vessels to arrive were said to have been contracted for, in addition to those already reported, and several old contracts transferred at firmer rates, but particulars were not made public.... For the River Platte, a British brig, 410 tons, (to arrive,) with Lumber from a Southern port, on private terms; an American bark, 513 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, on private terms; another, 523 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Portland, at $23, and primage.... For Rio Janeiro, a brig, 197 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour at $1 35 ℔ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1873.

There was a fair run of horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon, and again to-day fresh Beeves come to hand, with some lots due for this afternoon and for to-morrow. Trade in Beeves was firm but slow both yesterday and to day; prices ranged from 8 1/2c.@13 1/2c. ℔ lb., weights from 4 1/2 cwt. to 8 cwt., on 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows still slow from $35@$75 ℔ head; general sales from $40@$55 ℔ head. Veals in demand from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.; general sales at 11 1/2c. ℔ lb. Sheep steady from 5 3/4c.@8c. ℔ lb. Hogs active and firm; Live Hogs from 5 1/4c.@5 3/4c. ℔ lb.; City-dressed from 6 3/4@7 1/2c. ℔ lb., with light Pigs at 7 1/2c. ℔ lb.; Western-dressed from 6 1/4c.@6 3/4c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

W. B. Gillett sold for self 18 coarse Ohio Steers, at 11 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight 6 1/4 cwt.; 33 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11 1/2c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 7 1/2 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 97 Cherokee Steers, at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 4 3/4 cwt.; had 5 cars due. Fitch & Bray sold for P. Klemens 86 fair Illinois Steers, at 11 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight 6 1/2 cwt.; 97 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11 1/2c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 36 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cwt.; had 8 cars due. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 51 Texan Steers, from 8 1/2c.@9c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; had 4 cars due. Fuller & Co. sold for Voeter & Co., 71 Texan Steers at 10 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 112 Illinois Steers, smooth quality, at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 83 Illinois Steers, generally common Cattle with a good top from 11c.@13c. ℔ lb., weights from 5 3/4 cwt. to 8 cwt.; 73 Texans at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5 3/4 cwt., strong. Coney & McPherson sold for T. Roan 32 coarse Kentucky Steers at 11 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Alfred & Co., 33 common Kentucky Steers from 10 1/2c.@11 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight 7 1/4 cwt.; for self 30 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@13 1/2c. ℔ lb., weight 7 1/2 cwt.; for selves and company 76 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11 3/4c.@13 3/4c. ℔ lb., weight 7 1/4 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 34 choice Ohio Sheep, weight 3,407 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 149 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,990 lbs., at 7 1/4c. ℔ lb. Kase & Houvor sold 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,025 lbs., at 6 1/4c. ℔ lb.; 182 thin Ohio Sheep, weight 12,740 lbs., at 5 1/4c. ℔ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 510 State Sheep, weight 48,450 lbs., at 7 1/4c. ℔ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Judd & Buckingham sold 180 Sheep, weight 16,020 lbs., at 6 1/4c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Communipaw Yards—338 head of horned Cattle, 1,066 Hogs, 369 Sheep, with 9 cars of horned Cattle, 6 cars of Hogs, and 2 cars of Sheep due.

Forty-nine Beeves came to hand yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, with 1,316 head of horned Cattle at One Hundredth-street Yards.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,083 head, or 299 cars, against 424 cars for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices; but few buyers in attendance; scarcity of cars for shipping makes trade dull; about 600 head were disposed of; sales of 417 head of Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,157 lbs. to 1,322 lbs., at $5 75@$6 50; 14 State Steers, averaging 1,357, at $5 75; 42 State Stillers, averaging 1,036 lbs., at $4 50; 20 Indiana Stockers, averaging 947 lbs., at $5 45; 25 Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,520 lbs., at $5 60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,800 head, against 16,400 head for the same time last week; market closed slow at 1/4c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales of Western at $5@$6, with choice lots at the higher figure; 322 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 98 to 99 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 383 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 91 lbs., at $5 70; 17 head Canada Sheep, averaging 111 lbs., at $8 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 20,700 head, against 15,300 head for the same time last week; market slow for want of cars for shipping; most of the receipts are through consignments; sales, 700 head Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 111 lbs. to 154 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 21 3/4, cash; $1 23 1/4@$1 23 1/2, seller April; No. 3 do. sold at $1 10@$1 10 1/2; Rejected, 93 1/2c.@95c. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 32 1/4c. for Regular; 32 1/2c. for Fresh, cash and seller April; 36 1/4c.@36 1/2c., seller May; Rejected, 28c.@28 1/2c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 25 1/2c.@26 1/2c., cash. Rye firm and scarce at 65 1/2c. for No. 2. Barley opened firm but closed dull at 74c.@75c. for No. 2 Fall; 59c.@61c. for No. 3. Pork steady at $14 35@$14 40, spot; $14 57, seller April; $14 75, seller May. Lard steady at $8, cash; $8 05@$8 10, seller April. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders, packed, at 5 1/4c.; Short Rib Middles, packed, 7 1/4c.; loose, at Peoria, 7c. Dressed Hogs dull and declining at $5 55@$5 60, for shipping lots. Whisky firm at 86 1/2c. Receipts—8,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, March 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra White Michigan, $1 95; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 83; No. 2 do., $1 60 1/2; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 72 1/2; April, $1 76 1/2; May, $1 78 3/4; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 75. Corn quiet; High Mixed, spot, 40c.; May, 42 1/4c.; Low Mixed, 39 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 35 1/2c.; Rejected, 31 1/2c. Dressed Hogs, $6@$6 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Tobacco active and strong; sales, 240 hhds. Flour steady; sales of Extra Family at $7 25; ANo. 1, $8; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 80. Corn steady and in fair demand at 40c.@42c. Oats steady at 32c.@33c. Rye quiet at 80c., on arrival. Pork firm at $15 25@$15 50, for round lots. Bacon active; held higher at 6 1/4c. for Shoulders; 8 3/4c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13c.; Plain, 12 1/4c.@12 1/2c., all packed. Bulk Meats active and higher at 5 1/4c.@5 1/2c. for Shoulders; 7 1/4c.@7 1/2c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7 3/4c.@7 7/8c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 10c., loose; 1/2c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 8 1/4c.@8 1/2c. for choice Leaf, in tcs.; 9 1/4c.@9 1/2c. in kegs; 8c. for Steam; order lots, 1/4c.@1/2c. higher. Whisky steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Flour dull and unchanged; little doing. Wheat—Spring firm but slow; Choice, soft, $1 40; Winter more active; No. 3 Red, $1 80. Corn unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 31 1/2c. at East St. Louis, on track; 33c.@33 1/2c. in elevator. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 26 1/2c.@27c. at East St. Louis, on track; 28c. in elevator. Barley—Choice wanted at 90c. Rye—Better; No. 2 at 65c. Whisky quiet at 86c. Pork firm, at $14 50 for Up-country, April. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, Up-country, buyer last half month, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7 1/4c., spot; Clear Sides, 7 3/4c., last half April. Bacon active and stiff; Shoulders, 6 1/4c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8 1/4c.@8 1/2c.; Clear Sides, 8 1/2c.@9c.; outside on orders. Lard higher; Steam, 7 3/4c. Live Hogs firmer at $4 50@$5. Cattle firm; Texans, $2@$4 25; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; good to choice Beeves, $4 50@$5 87 1/2. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; better feeling; sales, small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 60; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 68; White Canada, $1 75@$1 83; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 93. Corn steady; sales, 4,500 bushels Western, on track, at 51c.; 500 bushels Western, in store, at 52c. Oats quiet; sales, 600 bushels White Mixed, in store, at 43c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley active; sales, 3,750 bushels Canada, at $1; 1,590 bushels Western at 88c.; quoted Canada, 95c.@$1; Western No. 2, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed State, 90c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt—Sales nominal at 85c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Cotton dull and weak; Low Middling, 19 1/2c.@19 3/4c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer and scarce; Southern White, 80c.; do. Yellow, 53c.; Mixed Western, 58c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions very buoyant. Mess Pork firmer and higher; New, $15 75@$16. Bulk Meats firmer and higher, in good demand; Shoulders, 5 1/2c.; Rib Sides, 7 3/4c.; sales 60,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 8c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Rib Sides, 8 3/4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Hams firm; Sugar-cured, 14c.@16c. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, 8 1/4c.; Kettle, 8 1/2c. Western Butter, all descriptions very scarce, and in good demand; choice Roll, 30c.; good to prime, 24c.@28c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Clover-seed in limited demand at $8 87 1/2@$9; Timothy is quoted at $3 50; Flax-seed at $2 10. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $5 37 1/2@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $8 50@$8 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$9 25; Fancy St. Louis, $11 50. Wheat steady for choice; other grades dull; Red, $1 92; Amber, $2 03@$2 04; Amber Spring, $1 82@$1 99; White, $2 28. Rye steady at 85c. Corn less active; Yellow, 58 1/2c.@59c. Oats depressed; White, 49c.; Mixed, 45c.@46c. Sugar—Sales Cuba at 8 1/2c. Molasses—Cuba, 39 1/2c. Provisions active; sales, 3,000 tcs. Hams in pickle at 12c.@12 1/2c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 13 1/2c.; Refined, 18 1/4c.@18 1/2c. Whisky more active at 91c.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Flour firm at $7 75@$8. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 72@$1 73 for No. 1 Red Winter. Corn firmer at 41c. Rye steady at 80c.@81c. Oats quiet at 30c.@33c. Barley unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions quiet; buyers holding off; concessions would have to be made to sell. Pork nominally $15. Lard dull; Steam held at 8c.; Kettle, 8 1/4c. Bulk Meats easier at 5 1/4c.@5 1/2c. for Shoulders; sales at 6c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 7 3/4c.@7 7/8c.; sales at 8c., buyer May; Clear Sides 7 3/4c.@7 7/8c. Bacon steady at 6 1/4c.@6 1/2c. for Shoulders; 8 1/4c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8 1/2c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,500. Whisky weak at 86c.

OSWEGO, March 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and the market quiet. Corn dull; sales of State at 59c. Oats lower; sales of 1,500 bushels State at 41c.@42c. Barley in demand, but no sales; Bay Quinte held at $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shiftstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

ALBANY, March 7.—Wheat in small supply and very firm; sales of 450 bags White State at $2; 10 cars White Canada on private terms. Barley steady; sales of 12 cars by sample at $1 18; 6 cars by sample at $1 17. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats, owing to light receipts. Cattle—The market opened with holders asking an advance of 1/4c. ℔ lb., but buyers refuse to pay it. The market for Sheep and Lambs opens quiet at the closing prices of last week. There was not enough done in either Cattle or Sheep and Lambs to fix a market.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 29 1/2; No. 2 at $1 23 1/2. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 at 26 1/4c. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 35 1/4c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 57c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 77c. Receipts—30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra White, $1 93@$1 93 1/2; No. 1 White, $1 84@$1 85 1/2; Amber Michigan, $1 69. Corn steady at 41c.@41 1/2c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Flour unchanged; holders firm. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 73; No. 2 offered at $1 66, without buyers. Corn quiet at 45c.@46c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 41c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum in good demand at unchanged prices.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Flour quiet and weak at $6@$11 25. Corn in fair demand and advanced; sales at 56c.@58c.; Oats quiet and unchanged at 46c.@48c. Bulk Meats excited, higher; Shoulders, 6c.@6 1/4c.; Sides, 8c.@8 1/2c. Lard dull and unchanged at 8 1/2c.@9 1/4c. Pork active at $16 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 60 1/2c. Resin dull at $3 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 for Hard; $5 for Yellow Dip and Old Virgin. Tar higher; sales at $2 75.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19 1/4c.; Low Middling, 18 5/8c.; Good Ordinary, 17 3/4c.; Ordinary, 16 1/4c.; net receipts, 872 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,754 bales; coastwise, 2,049 bales; sales, 947 bales; stock, 52,178 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,814 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,500 bales; to the Continent, 6,061 bales; coastwise, 5,061 bales; sales, 7,337 bales.

MOBILE, March 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19c.@19 1/4c.; Low Middling, 18 3/4@18 1/2c.; Good Ordinary, 17 1/4c.@17 1/2c.; net receipts, 1,132 bales; gross receipts, 1,132 bales; exports, coastwise, 677 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 43,121 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,341 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,918 bales; coastwise, 3,847 bales; sales, 5,600 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 19 1/2c.@19 5/8c.; net receipts, 10,665 bales; gross receipts, 10,980 bales; exports, coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 4,250 bales; stock, 218,321 bales; weekly net receipts, 41,567 bales; gross receipts, 43,628 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,197 bales; to the Continent, 3,910 bales; coastwise, 6,183 bales; sales, 33,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16 1/4c.@16 3/4c.; net receipts, 842 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,024; coastwise, 2,838 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 71,445 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,704 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,644 bales; to the Continent, 1,150 bales; coastwise, 6,901 bales; sales, 4,350 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 158 bales; exports, coastwise, 407 bales; sales, 61 bales; stock, 5,104 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,178 bales; exports, coastwise, 948 bales; sales, 141 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 7.—Cotton steady; demand moderate; Middling, 18 3/4c., receipts, 447 bales; sales, 573 bales; stock, 1872, 16,161 bales; 1873, 14,502 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 2,765 bales; shipments, 2,085 bales; sales, 3,336 bales.

Latest Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Evening.—Bacon opened at 36s. 9d., and closed at 37s. ℔ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Clover-seed 42s.@45s ℔ cwt. for American Red. Common Resin, 9s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 47s. ℔ cwt. Whale-oil, £40 10s.@£41 ℔ ton. Resin, 10s. ℔ cwt. for common; 14s.@16s. for fine.

Arrested for Perjury—A Straw Bondsman in Custody.

Geo. F. Braun, a native of Germany, thirty-seven years of age, residing at No. 134 Orchard-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt. Leary and Detective Hey, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Mayor Havemeyer, charging him with prejury. It appears that on the evening of the 4th inst., Capt. Leary arrested Walker J. Jewell, the reputed proprietor of a gambling-house at No. 702 Broadway, and brought him before the Mayor, who had issued a warrant for his arrest, on complaint of Levi Knowles, who alleges that he had been swindled out of $250 by "faro," at Jewell's establishment. The Mayor required Jewell to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Braun was produced for the purpose of giving bail for the accused. Braun swore that he was Louis Haupt, of No. 63 Rivington-street, and that he owned a large amount of real estate in this county. On perfecting the bail bond Jewell was released, but the fraud committed by Braun, having been discovered, the Mayor issued a warrant for his arrest, and he was taken into custody as stated above, and was yesterday afternoon committed to the Tombs without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Jewell was also rearrested yesterday, and gave fresh bail to await trial.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

For FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, and PAINTINGS; also for carriages, wagons, &c., at the first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES, and other packages containing articles of extra value, can be stored with safety at low rates. PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

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THE RAILROAD GAZETTE

for March 8 has the following articles:

Early History of the Locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by Benj. H. Latrobe, C. E., with illustrations of the first locomotives.

The Regulation of all Railroads through the State Ownership of One. A speech by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

The Regulation of Fares and Freights by Law, from the Massachusetts Commissioners' Report.

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AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1873.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 27th day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship *Vanderbilt*, of 3,187 tons measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandant of the yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 10, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 39 mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,

Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.

ART NOTICE.

THE SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS WILL BE CONTINUED THIS DAY AT OUR GALLERY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York.—In the matter of the AMERICAN SEAL LOCK COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at No. 744 Broadway, New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1873, at 10 A. M., all the right, title, and interest and patents of said bankruptcy corporation; also, all the office furniture and fixtures situate and being at No. 744 Broadway, in the late office of the aforesaid bankrupt corporation.

LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAMS, HARRIS & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 17th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of furs, parasols, straw goods, caps, &c., &c., &c., composing the stock in trade of the aforesaid bankrupts.

ISAAC F. BISSELL, Assignee, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 8, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo Maresco, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River; also, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Fanny Beck, and can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River; also, 400 cases Valencia Oranges.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court.—I will expose for sale, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873, at the foot of 106th-st., East River, about 200 tons of Fail's Patent Fertilizer. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

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At the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW

AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10 1/2 and 7 1/2, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GIVE THE POOR CHILDREN A COUNTRY HOME.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach at a meeting in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 7 1/2 P. M. Addresses by several clergymen.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., 3 1/2 P. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on the Gospels—*The Transfiguration.* Seats free.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, at Calvary Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., MONDAY EVENING, March 10. Addresses by Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, D. D. Subject—*Teaching the Lesson, the Teacher's First Duty.* Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ will also address the Association. Subject—*The Good Superintendent.*

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Reception Y. M. C. A. MONDAY EVENING, March 10. Concert at 8. Miss ANNIE BORIE, Soprano; Mr. A. E. STODDARD, Baritone; Mr. EDWARD HASLAM, Flutist; and Mr. A. L. MOSA, Organist. Membership ticket admits gentleman and ladies.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-st. and 4th-av.—Service of Song SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock, followed by an address by Rev. CHARLES S. HARROWER. Bible class at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7 1/2 P. M. FRIDAY at 9 A. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—Morning service at 10 1/2 o'clock. At 3 1/2 P. M., next sermon on "Heroes of the Bible." Subject—*Joseph.* Part 1. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach at each service.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEES, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10 1/2 A. M., and will lecture for the society at 7 1/2 P. M. Conference 2 1/2 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st., HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., minister.—Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Seats all free in the Evening.

AT THE THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 10th-av., Mrs. ALDERDICE, the eloquent Evangelist, recently from London, will preach at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. All welcome.

A BENEFIT FOR A "MISSION." BRET HARTE in BROOKLYN, N. Y., 10th and 18th March. See Amusements.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, D. D., will address the Sunday-school teachers of Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., junction of Fulton. Subjects—*Jacob and Esau* and the *Relation of the Sunday-school to the Church.* Anthems, chants, &c., by girls' and boys' choir. Exercises commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. All Sunday-school teachers should attend. ISRAEL A. BARKER, President.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. STRATTON, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. DE PUY. Seats free. All made welcome.

BURDEN OF THE VALLEY OF VISION.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*A Truthful Exposition of the Twenty-second Chapter of Isaiah.* Come and hear.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The next sermon of the special Lenten course will be preached on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 P. M., by Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. Subject—*Public Worship a Sacrifice.*

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway; and in the EVENING at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Subject—*A Day of Judgment.*

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN'S second lecture to Non-Church-Goers, in Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. *Slavery of Fashion—Old Bonnets and they that Wear Them.* Text, 1 Cor., 7-31.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Subject—morning: *The Religious Amendment.* Evening—Lecture to young people on *Companionship.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th st., east of 3d-av.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 1/2 P. M.

ESCAPE FOR THY LIFE.—THE ANgel's warning to Lot.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, on the above subject. Young people specially invited.

EVENING SERVICE AT MADISON-avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 1/2 A. M. All will please note the change in time.

FAST YOUNG MEN.—THREE HUNDRED thousand persons have already heard Rev. Henry Morgan's (of Boston) celebrated lecture: *Fast Young Men.* Thousands more will hear it on TUESDAY EVENING, March 11, at Cooper Union. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Don't fail to go.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at The Points, Rev. J. N. SCHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9 1/2 A. M., and from 2 1/2 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 1/2 P. M. Let our friends avail themselves of a treat.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Park-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock evening by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D. Lord's Supper at 3 1/2 P. M.; Prayer-meeting at 7 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Brooklyn Praying Band, DAVID W. PRICE, Leader, will spend the day SUNDAY, at this Church, and have full charge of the services, morning, afternoon, and evening. Come all and welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public are invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. THEO. A. LEGGETT will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 9, in the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., entrance on 125th and 126th sts. All will be made welcome.

HALL OF THE SEAMEN'S EXCHANGE, No. 187 Cherry-st.—Rev. CHAS. J. JONES will preach on SUNDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LENTEN SERMONS.

A special course of Lenten sermons will be preached at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, during Lent, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

March 12—Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D.; *Public Worship a Sacrifice.*

March 19—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D.; *The Suspense and Restoration of Faith.*

March 26—Rev. J. D. NEWLIN; *Confessing Christ.*

April 2—Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D.; *The Judas Kiss.*

April 9—Rt. Rev. H. POTTER, D. D.; confirmation.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 1/2 o'clock. Subject—*Conscience and Crime.*

MR. MORGAN IN COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. HENRY MORGAN'S Second Lecture in Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENING, March 9—*Slavery of Fashion—Old Bonnets and They that Wear Them;* TUESDAY, March 11—*Fast Young Men,* repeated by request; 16th—*Why Men Don't Marry—How Some Act Who Do;* 23d—*Pulpit Exquisites, Pulpit Eccentrics*—Text: *Speckled Bird,* Jer. xii., 9; March 30—*Humbug and Delusions.* These lectures he will deliver before any society for half the gross receipts. Address at Astor House. Admission 25 cents.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST Church, corner 31st-st.—Annual collection for Home and Foreign Missions, SUNDAY MORNING, March 9. Sermon, appropriate to the occasion, by Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board Domestic Missions. Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach in the evening.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—PROMINENT speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, corner 2d-av., and 26th-st., at 2 1/2 P. M. First half hour will be a service of song. Public invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 273 Water-st., by Rev. O. H. BIDWELL, and at 3 1/2 P. M., at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, THE 9TH INST., AT St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, at the forenoon services (10 1/2) the Rector, Rev. WM. J. ALSTON, will make a special plea for *The Parish-Home-Building Fund,* and both at the A. M. and P. M. services a collection will be taken up. The second service at 3 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st.—CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach SUNDAY, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 1/2 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D-av., near 50th-st. Divine service in the English language every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, at 10 1/2 A. M., and Rev. G. W. COLLARD, at 7 1/2 P. M., at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. SUNDAY, March 9, 1873. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10 1/2 A. M. and at 7 1/2 P. M. Deaf-mute service at 2 1/2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE in Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st., EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 1/2 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON. Seats free.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—The pastor, Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, commencing at 10 1/2 and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near Varick).—SUNDAY, March 9. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 3 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7 1/2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ and a future life, by a resurrection from the dead at the last day.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10 1/2 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and at 7 1/2 P. M. by Rev. MASON NORTH. Seats free, and all made welcome.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Right Rev. Dr. HARE, Bishop of Niobrara, will preach in relation to *Indian Missions,* on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7 1/2.

SIXTH-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Opposite Amity-st.—Rev. E. E. POWELL, of St. Louis, will preach SUNDAY at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Sunday-school, 9 1/2 A. M.; services on SUNDAYS, 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. Rev. Prof. ROBERTS, Minister in charge. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., holds religious services SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Subject of Morning discourse—*Hindrances to Spiritual Life;* Evening, *The Law of Organization in Heavenly Societies.* The public are cordially invited.

THE LOCAL PREACHERS OF NEW-York and Brooklyn, will hold their annual and special services in Old John-street Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Seats free; let all the people come.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the chapel of the University, on East Washington-square. Subject—*Lessons of Character from the Physiology of the Soul.*

"THE BEGINNING AND END OF WISDOM" will be the subject of discourse by Dr. HOLME, Pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., SUNDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

THE LORD'S WARNING OF JUDGment upon His Church.—Preaching at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7 1/2 P. M. All are invited.

THE PRAYING BAND, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services at South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, SUNDAY, 9th inst., Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. S. J. STEWART Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10 1/2 and 3 1/2. Morning subject—*Shall the Murderer be Hung.* Strangers invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. K. DEMAREST will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10 1/2 and 7 1/2. Strangers welcome.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND services on SUNDAY at the old Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Canal and Division. The Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, preaches at 10 1/2 and 7. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—CHARLES M. CORNWELL, plaintiff, against LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1873.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh1-law6wS

LITTLE, HORACE, ET AL.—SUpreme Court, New-York County.—CHAUNCY T. BOWEN, plaintiff, against HORACE LITTLE and JOSEPH S. HYDE, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 14th December, 1872.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1873.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh8-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAMINE MARK, plaintiff, against JOHN NEWTON SEARS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, with interest from the 21st day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1873.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in said City, on the 22d day of February, 1873.

S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHERINE A. GEORGE, plaintiff, against DANIEL GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873. MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was on the 14th day of February, 1873, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.

MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

fa15-law6wS* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., plaintiffs, against HANFORD N. HAYES, Lucretia M. Birdsall, Anthony W. Dimock, Frederick Butterfield, Mary Archer, Jesse R. Irwin, George Kraemer, William Ullner, the American National Bank, Robert J. Roberts, Eugene Randall, Moses W. Redding, James Bennett, Lewis S. Chase, John H. Hollingsworth, Edward F. Leeds, John G. Bolen, James S. Myers, John Powers, Hiram Bissell, Sylvester Bissell, and Andrew B. West, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 19, 1873. F. E. MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh8-law6wS*

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

jan25-law6mF*

HELP WANTED.

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE BUSINESS men can realize good incomes soliciting life insurance for a liberal City company; salaries will be paid to first-class men with undoubted references. Address LIFE INSURANCE, Box No. 3,790 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTEStant woman to do general house-work in a small family (widower's) in New-Jersey; must be well recommended; a good place for the right person. Address SUMMIT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; MUST BE A perfect hair-dresser and a good seamstress. Call from 9 until 12 o'clock at No. 507 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54 1/2 West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT C. JACQUIN'S EMPLOYMENT OFfice, No. 521 6th-av., are thirteen lady's maids, seventeen nurses, twenty-five cooks, all first class; well recommended valets.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND WAITING, OR fine washing, a fully-competent young girl, neat and tidy, honest and sober; has good City reference from last employer, lady to be seen; wages, $14. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy Protestant girl in a private family, or would do waiting in a boarding-house; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or any light work, by a young Scotch Protestant girl; can give good City reference; is willing to make herself useful. Inquire for M. W., at Odell's, No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—AND COARSE WASHING; $20; first-class City references for thorough competency, honesty, and sobriety; good bread, biscuits, and pie baker; delicate soups, meat, game, side dishes, and dessert. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy woman, a situation in a private family; is a good laundress, and understands the cooking of game, &c.; has good references, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant girl, in a private family; has good references, and is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in the coarse washing; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a Protestant girl, to cook wash and iron; is a good washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 289 6th-av., between 18th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; excellent City references. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best references from last place. Call at No. 208 West 20th-st., 3d floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of Boston and New-York cooking; best City references. Call at No. 110 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first-class cook; City references. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., No. 3 White's-place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY Protestant girl, in a small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LADIES FOR BEST SERVANTS OF any nation call at No. 106 6th-av. HALL, Real Estate Agent.

LAUNDRESS.—YOUNG, SMART, AND competent; lived nearly five years in one place; has City references; understands her business perfectly; $16 wages. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the fine washing of a few families, ladies' or gentlemen's; flannels and blankets scoured equal to new. Call or address at any time. Laundress, No. 147 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat and tidy young girl, a situation in a private family; has good references; can talk French, German, and English; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITRESS.—NOW IN A SITUATION which she can leave any day, and will be recommended by her present employer; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; can take a man's place at waiting; wages $16; very neat and genteel looking. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., up-stairs.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; City references. Call at No. 122 West 23th-st., ring third bell.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD, desires any respectable employment; writes a fair hand. Address R. C. O., Box 125 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, trustworthy Protestant single middle-aged man, who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best City reference. Call or address private stable No. 116 West 33d-st.

COURIER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, well educated, would like a position in a family going to Europe as courier or traveling servant; has already traveled over the principal places in Europe; speaks English, German, and French; best City references. Call or address A. S., 158 East 4th-st.

FIREMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIREman in a hotel; understands steam-boilers; country preferred. Address G. L. F., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54 1/2 West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 856 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, one child; testimonials satisfactory to any one requiring the services of a first-class man. Address Florist, No. 95 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; THOROughly educated in all branches of gardening. Address G. Brinkner, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A Protestant single man, as groom and coachman, and generally useful man; can milk and help in a garden if required; good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AGED twenty-eight, a situation as book-keeper or clerk, or to assist generally in office or store. Call at or address G. Richards, No. 33 Crosby-st., Room No. 18, New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper; can give the best City reference; salary moderate to commence with. Address G. M. T., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE HARDware business, as clerk or entry clerk; understands the business, and can give good references. Address Hardware, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 220 and 222 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.

PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.

n30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEEVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 13 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID, THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.

s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Uhlhoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1872. HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.

n16-law6mS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.

f22-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.

CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.

SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.

ja15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the bookstore of J. Milton Perry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.

n9-law6mS*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

China and the Chinese.

THE FOREIGNER IN FAR CATHAY. By W. H. MEDHURST, H. B. M. Consul, Shanghae. With a map showing the ports open to foreign commerce. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

This is an exceedingly attractive book. It is a thoroughly intelligent and candid account of China and the Chinese, by a writer who fully understands the habits, peculiarities, and customs of the people whom he describes. Mr. Medhurst, the author, designates himself simply as H. B. M.'s Consul at Shanghae, and from some facts incidentally stated we gather that he has been directly and indirectly connected with the service over thirty years. His book, unpretentious as it is, shows him to be a gentleman of discernment and culture. It is written with the purpose of supplying "a few scraps of information, part of it new and part of it hitherto misapprehended, respecting the Chinese themselves;" and although it is put forth mainly for the benefit of Englishmen, our own rapidly extending intercourse with China makes its statements quite as interesting and valuable here.

Mr. Medhurst very naturally characterizes as ridiculous the popular impression that the Chinaman was a quaint but stolid, addicted creature, who smokes opium perpetually, and drowns his daughters as fast as they appear; whose every day food consists of puppies, kittens, rats, and such like garbage; whose notions of honesty, honesty, and courage are of the loosest, and to whom cruelty is a pastime." He also assures us that the merchants are not all adventurers with whom smuggling is a habit, and that the missionaries are not all "indiscreet, officious, over-zealous, and peculiarly partial to appeals to the persuasive powers of the inevitable gun-boat." The Chinaman, on the contrary, exhibit many interesting and commendable traits, and the foreign residents of all classes represent their native countries somewhat more worthily than they have had credit for.

There is no question, in Mr. Medhurst's opinion, that the succession of collisions with Western Powers which has marked the history of China during the past thirty years has done her grievous harm, and this has resulted to a great extent from the fact that the earliest blows were not dealt with sufficient vigor. Had Pekin then been occupied, as it might easily have been, and the rulers and people of China been taught that intercourse with the foreigner, if accepted at all, must be on conditions of absolute equality and universality, it would have been much better for all concerned. Under the last two treaties, fourteen ports or depots—eleven situated at intervals along a coast line of 1,800 miles, and three on the River Yangtsze—have been established, and besides, there is the British colony of Hong Kong. Shanghae, the principal one of these ports, has its club-house, its Masonic Hall, its Philharmonic Society, its race-course, with newspapers, theatres, libraries, &c., while in the way of religious privileges there are three or four churches of different denominations, and to a greater or less extent the other ports have similar advantages. The "merchants" at these points are not mainly occupied in smuggling opium into China. Of late years the importation of the drug has been legalized by treaty, and it is now so extensively produced by the Chinese upon their own soil that the demand for the Indian-grown commodity has been sensibly affected. The habits of the foreign merchant are very much what they are at home. He builds himself a mansion in the handsomest style that his firm can afford; keeps his brougham; in the evening trots out his dog-cart or phaeton, and succeeds in supplying his table with very much the same delicacies that he gets at home. The paucity of ladies has been a great drawback to social enjoyment, but increased facilities of communication with home have developed a marrying mania, which is rapidly doing away with this disadvantage.

The domestic servants are wonderfully clever in adapting themselves to foreign notions. Women are employed only as ladies' maids and nurses; men, known as "boys," do nearly all the house-work. "They have a special knack for cooking. A good cook will often serve half a dozen establishments, receiving wages from each, and each employer congratulating himself upon the possession of an admirable artist, while all the while the man is simply educating a number of mates and apprentices, who in the course of time become *chefs* in their turn. In an emergency these Chinese servants are the handiest in the world." "A master of a house," Mr. Medhurst states, "has often occasion to send for his butler late in the afternoon, and tell him that a number of guests will be in at dinner that evening. The simple answer is, 'Very well, sir;' and when the hour arrives, there is the dinner, which, as far as abundance or cookery goes, might very well have been ordered some days beforehand. It is also very much the habit, in the Winter months, for gentlemen to go in parties up country shooting, and first-rate sport they have, with pheasants, partridges, deer, pig, wild-fowl, &c., free from the trammels of preserves, licenses, or game-laws. They go in costly-furnished house-boats, in which they spend a week or a fortnight at a time. On these occasions the Chinese servant is invaluable. The cook, 'boy,' and 'coolie,' generally accompany the party, and, although the space is somewhat cramped, still they succeed in providing their masters with meals and comforts precisely as if they were at home, on shore, and this without a word of grumbling or discontent."

Foreigners mingle very little in Chinese society, and intercourse, even in business circles, is largely carried on by a class of brokers and middlemen who employ an execrable mixture of English, Portuguese, Malay, and Chinese words, which is fit for nothing beyond the technicalities of trade, and hardly for that. Strange as it may appear, the language itself is rarely thoroughly mastered by foreign merchants.

Next to the merchants, Mr. Medhurst discusses the missionaries, and what he has to say about them will undoubtedly be read with great interest, since he writes with evident candor and sincerity. He expressly states that he "has no sympathy with those who, for want of consideration or from mere prejudice, think light of the work or character of the missionary." Further than this, he condemns the tendency which prevails among a certain class to subject Protestant missionaries to an unreasoning comparison with their Romanist brethren, much to the discredit of the former. The two classes of laborers, he says, go out under such diametrically opposite systems of church organization and discipline, and they pursue their objects in such entirely different methods, that no comparison, except as regards the several results of their labors, can be either just or accurate, and this it is next to impossible to institute to any satisfactory degree. The Romanist missionaries one sees but little of, although they are vastly more numerous than the Protestants. They penetrate deeply into the interior the moment they arrive, separate themselves entirely from the mercantile classes of foreigners, and work, disguised as natives, at the various stations which they have occupied in some cases for centuries. Their devotion is as impressive as their success has been astonishing, and Mr. Medhurst believes that they have accomplished and are still accomplishing a great deal of good. They rely mainly upon educational means for securing adherents, and although the process is a slow one, the results are more satisfactory, he thinks, as regards the number and permanency of conversions. The Protestant missionaries work upon a wholly different principle. They go out married, as a rule, settle in the open ports, mix in foreign society, and, although they carefully disclaim a common object or interest with the merchants among whom they live, can hardly avoid, from their inevitable identification with them by the natives, thereby sacrificing a certain amount of influence and respect. Mr. Medhurst is inclined to think that the celibacy of the Catholic missionaries gives them an advantage in the eyes of the Chinese, who regard this as an important element of self-sacrifice. It also enables them to dissociate themselves more thoroughly from foreign surroundings, and to devote themselves with greater singleness of purpose to their work. The Protestant missionaries, with the exception of one denomination, retain their dress and national habits, and they are wise in doing this, for disguise, although successfully employed by the Romanists, must be objectionable, since it cannot fail to lower the individual in the opinion of the natives. Mr. Medhurst makes no attempt to state definitely the results of Protestant missionary labor among the Chinese so far. Their practice of only reckoning as converts those adults whom they conscientiously believe to have been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, materially reduces their statistics of proselytism; but, notwithstanding this consideration, together with the limited number of their laborers and the difficulty of making the Chinese mind apprehend abstract religious truths, independently of sensational influences, their efforts have been attended with exceptional success, and this, although it is but a short while ago since they ceased to count their converts by mere hundreds. Mr. Medhurst's evident friendliness to the Protestant missionaries should give considerable weight to certain suggestions he makes regarding the hindrances which, in his opinion, have obstructed the more rapid progress of their work. His hint that they should leave denominational differences at home, wise though it may be, will, of course, pass unheeded. The controversies in reference to the best rendering of the term for God have been particularly unfortunate, since they have confused the minds of the natives regarding the character and attributes of the Deity. The propensity to erect pretentious churches after the foreign style, with high steeples, which show out obtrusively over the uniformly low roofs of a Chinese city; the fact that the missionaries in learning the language confine themselves mainly to the acquirement of its local *patois*, and to the production in it of tracts and translations of the Scriptures, and the publication of books in the colloquial, Mr. Medhurst characterizes as very serious mistakes. There is, he tells us, perhaps, no people who are more partial to reading than the Chinese, or who better appreciate beauty of composition and purity of style in their books. Until the missionaries study more than they have done to gratify this taste, their publications, he thinks, must fail to attract attention with the reading classes, and may even, by exciting contempt, occasion more harm than good. A Chinese statesman was not much mistaken when he observed in a late memorial that native institutions and creeds had but little to fear from the disturbing influences of missionary publications. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, some few missionaries having effected real good by placing before the Chinese translations from the English of scientific works, as well as original compositions on popular subjects, all in good scholastic style, and they have been rewarded by the popularity that these works have earned in even the best circles.

Mr. Medhurst's thorough acquaintance with the country, and his familiarity with the language give great interest to his account of the customs of the Chinese. The shop signs are not displayed merely upon the shop fronts, they hang from projecting eaves and sometimes stretch across the street. Shops and business houses are not known in China by the names of the proprietors or firms. When Brown, Smith, and Robinson, or, to select patronymics correspondingly common in China, when King, Gold, and Stone, set up shop or commence business, they assume a style or designation which is, as a rule, composed of two words, the most felicitous in their meaning that can be selected, such, for example, as "Celestial affluence," "Perpetual success," "Overflowing abundance," &c.; and the concern is thenceforward known by that title, all bills, notes, and business documents being authenticated by its employment.

Advertising is confined to particular classes of business, such as those of druggists, eating-houses, lodging-houses, doctors, theatrical corps, lecturers, fortune-tellers. Advertisements are both printed and written, generally on scarlet paper. They are unique, to say the least. One, put forth by a druggist, invites the public to swallow "pills manufactured out of a whole stag slaughtered with purity of purpose on a propitious day." Wealthy wholesale druggists not unfrequently purchase large and handsome stags, which they expose in a pen at the entrance of the shop until a propitious day can be selected for the animal's conversion into medicine, when he is deliberately pounded entire into a pulp, out of which pills are made. These pills, it is believed, invigorate the system, and dispel any distemper or evil humor which may be lurking in the tissues. Another placard by a quack, styles the advertiser a "world's benefactor," and he professes to be accessible only on the even days of the month, and then only at 8 o'clock A. M. From these specimens it may be inferred that the Chinese are preeminently a quack-ridden race.

Of opium-smoking, Mr. Medhurst does not say much. He cautions his readers against an unqualified acceptance of the tales of horror one hears and reads of in connection with accounts of this lamentable vice. It is the great popular vice, he admits, but he tells us that he certainly should not name China, if he was asked to specify the country where the effects of vicious indulgence in general are more outwardly observable, socially speaking. The most that can be asserted with truth, is that the vice is a general one, more especially prevalent in districts near the sea-coast and great commercial centres, that a considerable proportion of its victims indulge to an excess ruinous to health and prospects, and that it has been gaining ground upon the people with rapid strides during the past few years. It is, at any rate, a matter of congratulation that a Chinaman confines his indulgence to opium-smoking, and that drink does not add to the vicious chains by which he is enslaved.

The stories about infanticide among the Chinese Mr. Medhurst sets down as greatly exaggerated. The swarms of children of both sexes which lounge about the doors and infest the gutters in all the cities are something remarkable. The Chinese, moreover, exhibit a marked attachment to their offspring. Boys are, naturally, more highly prized than girls; and they also enjoy the advantages of education, which the Chinese do not consider essential for girls. Children are bought and sold in China, but the slavery which ensues is attended with but an infinitesimal share of the evils which mark the institution in other countries. Boys are purchased for adoption into families as sons or sons-in-law, and not unfrequently to be brought up as play-actors. Girls are sought for as domestic servants in families, as well as for purposes of prostitution. In neither case is the slavery perpetual, and it is only where girls are consigned to the public markets that their fate is, in his opinion, to be deplored. Even then, if they possess any attractions, or are fortunate enough to be accomplished, (for a classical and musical education is frequently accorded to members of this unhappy class,) they often have the good fortune to be selected by wealthy men as wives, and so end their days in respectability and comfort. Girls who are brought into families as domestics constantly marry into the family, or an equally suitable settlement is eventually found for them by their proprietors elsewhere.

Equally interesting information with that already quoted is given by Mr. Medhurst in the chapters upon "Eating and Drinking," "Social Institutions," "Correspondence and the Press," "Modes of Sepulture," "Use of the Written Character for Decoration," "Chinese Proper Names," "Traveling and Porterage," and the "Character of the Chinese," but for the discussion of these topics we must refer our readers to the work itself. That the amount of information it contains is altogether out of proportion to the size of the volume, for it is a book of little more than 200 pages, is sufficiently apparent from this rapid review. Indeed there is no other work which will give the reader so easily and pleasantly such a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the Chinese, a people with whom our relations are so rapidly extending that it is the duty of every intelligent person to inform himself accurately and thoroughly regarding their peculiarities and characteristics.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY. By Rev. EDWARD ROE. New-York: DODD & MEAD. 1872.

There is unusual merit in Mr. Roe's novel. Not that it is without its faults, but it gives us men and women instead of lay figures, vigorous thought instead of weak sentimentality, and forcible description instead of tawdry fine writing. The plot is neither fresh nor felicitous, the old story of the virtuous workman who wins the hand of the haughty heiress having been already told a few hundred or more times. Neither can the introduction of the religious element be regarded as a happy thought. The heroine, we are told, entertains infidel sentiments, and much of the book is occupied with the analysis of her spiritual condition at various epochs in her life. This is not an attractive theme, and it is not handled with sufficient power to atone for its intrinsic want of interest. Still, both hero and heroine, however improbable their relations to one another may seem, are flesh and blood persons, and Mr. Roe may fairly be congratulated as a successful creator.

The Chicago fire forms an episode in the story, and it is described with much force, and with a fair artistic sense of what should be told and what omitted. The story is told with a skill that never permits it to flag or lose its interest and continuity. That *Barriers Burned Away* is a story of far more than usual merit will be obvious to every reader, and it affords promise of something still better when its author shall have outgrown the faults of a first book.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY; A HISTORY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME. By C. EDWARDS LESTER. New-York: SHELDON & CO. 1873.

The publishers, with a cynical indifference to the feelings of respect which the present generation may entertain toward readers of the last generation, parade the fact that on the original publication of this volume, it met with an immense sale. We may, however, congratulate ourselves upon the progress which the reading public has made since the period when Mr. C. Edwards Lester was regarded as an historian. It will be difficult for his book, with its silly Anglophobia and its preposterous worship of the Bonaparte family, to find readers at the present day. Its assertions and its style are alike bombastic and ridiculous, and it is to be feared that unless the present edition consists entirely of unsold copies of the original edition, the publishers have made a serious mistake in its republication. A few pages in reference to the death of Napoleon III. have been added to the book, and a series of hideous caricatures are made to do service as "authentic portraits" of the Bonapartes.

KENNETH MY KING. A Novel. By SALLIE A. BROCK. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO. 1873.

There are two or three little faults which will prevent Miss Brock's novel from being universally accepted as a work of absolute artistic excellence. Among these might be mentioned the clumsy and improbable nature of its plot; the lifelessness and fashion-plate nature of its leading characters; the mingled gush and flippancy of the author's most labored passages, and the vague and shifting ideas of grammar which she cherishes. But then, were the book cleared of these little blemishes, there would be nothing left except the blank paper upon which it is now printed, and this paper, being of a coarse and blotchy character, would be as unattractive as are Miss Brock's pages in the present shape. It is really a hopeless book, and one well calculated to depress the spirits of the boldest reader.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1873. BY FREDERICK MARTIN. Tenth annual publication. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1873.

This is a standard work of reference, the merits of which are familiar to all. It is a work that improves each year in thoroughness and accuracy, and in the present volume, with one or two exceptions, there are no mistakes of consequence. As a book of reference, the *Statesman's Year-Book* is surpassed by no work of the same general plan, and contains, in a small space, an enormous array of facts and statistics.

STREET CLEANING.

Investigating Mr. Brown's Claim.

The investigation into the claim of John L. Brown for $86,000, said to be due for extra cleaning of the streets in 1871, was resumed, yesterday, in the Controller's office, the Controller being present in person. George Bough and Michael B. Cox, foremen under Mr. Brown, were examined, and testified that the extra work was faithfully performed. John L. Brown was recalled, and cross-examined. He testified that no officer of the City Government was interested in the street-cleaning contract, and, with the exception of Mr. Shephard F. Knapp, no person but himself. He had personally inspected the majority of the work done during 1867, and there had been no failure nor omission, he having no doubt that the work required had been performed faithfully.

Charles Eifler, the map clerk, was also recalled, and testified, under cross-examination, that the maps produced, showing the streets which had been extra cleaned, were drawn by him, and were correct transcripts of the daily returns of work done.

R. F. Hatfield, one of the examiners in the Controller's office, was called, and testified that he had examined the Board of Health lists of streets to be extra cleaned, from July 1 to Aug. 15, 1871, and compared them with the work shown by Mr. Brown's maps to have been done during that period. The result of the examination shows that the Board of Health lists required the extra cleaning of 822.68 miles of streets in July, while the maps show but 745.15 miles cleaned extra during that month; that during the first half of August the lists called for extra cleaning of 404.28 miles, while the maps show but 198.95 as having been so cleaned. During the examination witness saw cases of streets mentioned on Mr. Brown's returns which were not shown on the maps. When the part of the block so cleaned was marked in pencil on the map, it was allowed in the report, but when not so marked no allowance was made for the difference between the map and the return.

The counsel for Mr. Brown objected to the report of Mr. Hatfield being put in as evidence until it had been properly examined, and selected the First Ward for such examination. The result showed that from July 17 to 22 West-street and Beaver-street were only cleaned once extra, when the lists called for its being so cleaned twice, and that from July 3 to 8 Market-field-street was not cleaned at all, the evidence of these facts being taken from Mr. Brown's own maps. The foreman of the First Ward having asserted that the maps were not correct according to the returns, an adjournment was agreed upon until to-day, in order to allow the claimant and his counsel the opportunity to examine Mr. Hatfield's report, and compare it with the maps and documents.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Anthon Worth, charged with the larceny of $50, the property of his mother, was acquitted by direction of the Court. Joseph O'Donnell, a junkman, charged with purchasing a number of stolen syphon bottles, the property of Bolen & Byrne, was acquitted. John Walsh, jointly indicted with John Russell, who had escaped from prison, for snatching a watch, valued at $200, from the person of Dr. Alexander E. MacDonnell, of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, on a Third-avenue car, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for four years. John Thomas, jointly indicted with William H. Thomas for burglary, in having entered the premises of John Sullivan, No. 56 Duane-street, and stealing therefrom fifty shawls, valued at $5,000, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. The other prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance, the evidence against him being insufficient. Lewis Jensen, a driver on the Third-avenue Railroad, charged with striking the starting agent of the line, Charles N. Schofield, on the head with a car-hook, inflicting a serious wound, in consequence of a grudge, pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery. Mr. Schofield having interceded with the Court for leniency, Jensen was only sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary. Charles Melville and August Helger, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Edward S. Stokes.

Owing to other engagements of the District-Attorney, argument on the appeal of Edward S. Stokes, which was to have been heard in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was put off indefinitely, and may not be reached until next term.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. c. 39½	2800 Pacific Mail...... 55⅞
10,000 do........b60. 40¼	700 do.......c. 55⅞
500 West. Union Tel.. 86¼	200 do........ 55⅞
1400 do........ 86½	500 do........ 55¾
200 do.......s3. 86	200 do........ 55⅞
400 do........ 86	1200 do........ 56
800 do........ 86⅛	500 do........ 56⅛
100 do......c. 86⅛	200 do........ 56¼
400 do........ 86¼	800 do........ 56⅜
200 do......c. 86¼	1000 do........ 56⅝
200 do......c. 86⅜	200 do........ 56⅝
200 do........ 86½	400 do........ 56⅞
100 do......c. 86½	2000 do........ 57
200 do.....s3. 86½	700 Erie Railroad..... 65⅛
100 do........ 85⅞	400 do........ 65⅜
100 do......c. 86⅝	700 do........ 65⅜
300 do........ 86⅜	300 do......c. 65⅜
500 do.....s3. 86¾	400 do........ 65⅝
500 do......c. 86⅞	400 do......c. 65⅝
500 do........ 86⅞	500 do........ 65⅜
400 do........ 87	100 do......c. 65⅜
100 Rock Island.....c.114	400 do........ 65⅜
400 do.......c.114¼	200 St. Paul........ 53⅝
100 do.......114⅛	5500 Lake Shore....... 95
200 do.......114	800 do........ 94⅞
100 do.......114⅛	100 do......b3. 95
2800 N. Y. C. & Hud...103⅝	500 do........ 94⅞
200 do.....c.103⅝	500 do........ 94⅞
100 do.......103½	400 do........ 95
100 do....s3.103⅝	1500 do........ 95⅛
1000 do.....c.103⅝	100 do......c. 95⅛
700 do.......103⅝	2500 do........ 95¼
100 do.....c.103¾	400 do........ 95⅜
100 do.....c.103⅝	100 do......c. 95⅜
1500 do.....c.103¾	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 73¾
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 46	100 Union Pacific..... 35⅛
100 do......b2. 46⅛	500 do........ 35⅛
100 do........ 46⅛	100 do........ 35⅜
100 do........ 46	600 do........ 35⅛
300 do........ 46⅛	100 do.....b10. 35⅛
500 do......c. 46⅛	100 do......c. 35⅛
300 do........ 46¼	100 do........ 35⅛
300 Bos., H. & E...b3. 9¼	100 do........ 35⅛
700 do........ 9¼	1100 C., C. & I. C...... 40
100 do.....s3. 9¼	100 do........ 40⅛
100 do.....b3. 9¼	700 do........ 40⅛
200 do........ 9⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.118⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..116¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..113¼
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116⅜	10,000 do...........113

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$45,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. c. 83	560 Harlem Railroad.129
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 83	400 do..bet. call.129
3,000 S. Car. 6s, new, J. & J.......s3. 20	200 do.........128⅞
1,000 Broo'n 6s, W. L. 94½	900 do.........129
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 94¼	400 do.......b30.130
2,000 Erie 5th...... 97	400 do.........129⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. S. A. bs.112	100 Erie R. R.....b. c. 65⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 86¼	800 do......... 65¾
3,000 do......... 86⅜	200 do......s3. 65⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. 71	800 do......... 65⅝
8,000 do......... 70⅞	200 do......c. 65⅞
12,000 do......... 70	300 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.b3.103⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d... 97	100 do.........103⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 87⅛	1000 do.......c.103¾
5,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st. 39	500 do.........103⅝
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 90	1000 do.......c.103⅝
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.100	115 do.........104
1,000 Long Dock bds. 95	600 do.........103⅝
1,000 L. & N. con. '98. 95½	200 do.......c.103⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 91½	500 do.........103⅝
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 73	500 do.........103⅝
5,000 do......... 72¾	1200 do.........103½
5,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st. 94	900 do.........103⅝
16 Mech. Bk. Ass....107	400 L. & M. S....b. c. 95⅜
20 Broadway Bank...290	100 do......... 95¼
10 Hanover Bank....106	200 do......c. 95¼
5 Metropolitan Bk..134	100 do......c. 95⅜
10 Continental Bank. 80	300 do......... 95⅝
80 Park Bank.......146	25 do......b3. 95
15 Cen. Nat. Bank... 98	900 do......... 96¼
200 N. Cen. C. Co. b. c. 45⅞	600 do......b3. 95¼
100 do......... 46	10 do......... 95⅝
100 Con. Coal.....b. c. 54⅜	9000 do......... 95
300 Amer. Coal ex div. 57	500 do......... 94⅞
300 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 87	300 do......c. 94⅞
300 do......... 87⅛	130 do......... 95
600 do......... 87¼	200 do......... 95⅛
300 do......c. 87¼	100 do......... 95
200 do......... 87⅛	9000 do......... 94⅞
100 do.....b3. 87¼	2000 do......... 94⅞
1900 do......... 87⅛	700 do......c. 94⅞
400 do......c. 87⅛	190 do......c. 94⅞
1200 do......... 87¼	100 do......... 94⅞
500 do......... 87⅜	100 do......... 94⅞
100 do......c. 87⅜	300 Union Pac.....b. c. 35⅞
1500 do......... 87¼	200 do......c. 35⅝
100 do......c. 87⅛	100 do......... 35⅝
500 do......... 87⅛	800 do......... 35⅜
400 do......... 87	200 do......bs. 35⅝
100 do......b3. 87	600 do......... 35¼
1400 do......... 86⅞	83 Clev. & Pitts. G... 90
1800 do......... 86⅞	200 do....b. c..b2. 90
100 do......s3. 86¾	400 do......... 90
300 do......c. 86¾	50 C., C., C. & Ind... 89½
100 do......b3. 86⅞	228 do......... 89
200 do......s3. 86⅞	400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 81⅛
100 do......... 86⅞	100 N. J. Central. b. c.104
200 do......... 87	100 do.........103⅞
200 do......c. 86⅞	100 Bos., H. & E..b. c. 9⅜
200 do......... 86⅞	200 Chicago & R. I. b. c.114⅛
100 do......c. 86⅞	300 do.........114
100 do......... 86⅞	300 do.........114⅛
200 do......ss. 86⅞	100 do.........114⅛
100 do......c. 86⅞	1300 do.........114½
200 do......... 86⅞	500 do.........114⅝
400 do......b3. 86⅞	200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 53⅛
800 do......... 86⅞	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 73⅝
1900 do......... 86⅞	100 do......c. 73⅝
1100 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 57	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 53⅝
1600 do......... 57⅛	200 Tol., W. & W. b. c. c. 73⅜
1800 do......... 57¼	400 do......... 73½
100 do......... 57⅛	100 do......... 73
700 do......... 57	100 Han. & St. J..b. c. 45⅛
2800 do......... 56⅞	50 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.111⅛
200 do......... 56⅞	135 Morris & Essex.. 91
400 do......... 56⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W..101⅛
200 do......... 56⅞	10 do.........101⅛
700 do......... 56⅝	100 do..bet. call.101⅜
100 do......... 56⅝	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c. 94
400 do......... 56½	100 do......... 94¼
600 do......... 56⅝	600 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 46⅜
100 do......... 56¼	200 do......c. 46⅜
100 do......... 56⅜	100 do......b3. 46⅜
100 do......... 56⅝	100 do......s3. 46⅛
200 do......... 56⅝	600 do......... 46¼
100 do......... 56⅝	100 do......c. 46¼
10 do......... 57	600 do......b3. 46⅜
100 do......... 56½	100 do......... 46⅛
200 do......... 66¼	100 do......b3. 46⅛
200 do......... 56⅝	100 do......c. 46
1000 do......... 56	1100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 40⅛
200 Panama....b c. c.117	700 do......... 40¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 89¼	700 do......... 40⅛
8 do......... 90	200 do......c. 40
	1400 do......... 40
	100 do......s3. 39⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62..115⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c.115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..116⅛	30,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.s3.112⅞
16,000 do....b. c..c.116⅜	10,000 do...........113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '81.113	6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111
5,000 do...........112⅞	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. '83.114
40,000 do.......s3.113	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union... 86⅛	200 Lake Shore.....c. 94⅞
1100 do......... 86⅜	300 do......... 94⅞
100 do......c. 86⅜	250 do......... 94⅞
100 do......... 86⅜	800 do......... 94⅞
100 do......c. 86⅜	600 do......c. 94⅞
400 do......... 86⅜	100 do......c. 94⅞
100 do......... 86⅛	300 do......... 95
100 do......... 86⅜	400 Panama..........119
300 do......... 86⅜	200 do.........119⅛
100 Pacific Mail...... 56⅛	100 do.......s3.119⅛
100 do......... 56	100 do......s30.118
100 do......... 55⅞	200 do.......c.120
700 do......... 55¾	100 do......s30.119
200 do......... 55⅞	25 do.........120
100 do......s3. 55⅞	100 do.........120¼
500 do......... 55⅞	200 Union Pacific.... 35¼
100 do......... 55⅞	500 do......... 35⅜
100 do......... 55⅞	200 Rock Island....s3.114⅛
400 do......... 55½	1000 do.........114⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...103⅝	1000 do.........114⅛
7 do.........103¾	700 do.........114⅛
100 do......b3.103⅝	500 do.........114⅛
100 Erie Railroad..... 65⅝	300 St. Paul......... 53¼
600 do......... 65⅛	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 73⅛
400 do......... 65⅜	1000 C., C. & I. C...... 39⅞
600 do......... 65¼	1200 do......... 39⅞
100 do......b3. 65⅛	100 do......... 39⅞
100 B., H. & E.....s3. 9	500 do......... 40
200 Ohio & Miss...... 46	100 do......b2. 40
100 do......... 46	5000 B., H. & E., Guar. 59
100 do......b3. 46⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$55,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 83	400 Erie Railroad..b.c. 65⅜
3,000 Missouri 6s..b.c. 94	300 do......... 65¼
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.103⅛	100 do......c. 65¼
1,000 U. Pacific 1st M. 86⅛	600 do......... 65⅜
3,000 do.....b c. c. 86⅛	100 do......b3. 65⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 70⅞	100 L. Sh. & M. So. R. 95
9,000 do......... 70½	1000 do......b.c. 95
20,000 do......b3. 70¼	1000 do......... 95⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M. 91⅛	1200 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.103¾
7,000 C., C. & I. C., 2d M. [illegible]	300 do.......c.103⅞
7,000 B., H. & E. 1st. [illegible]	1100 do.........103⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.[illegible]	500 do......b3.104
20 Del. & H. Can. Co.121⅛	1100 do.........104
100 Canton Co....b.c.102	100 do.......c.103⅞
100 Cum. Coal & I. b.c. 98	500 do.........104
100 C. Coal of Md. b.c. 54¼	700 do.........104⅛
100 Mariposa L. & M. 16¼	300 do......b3.104⅛
100 Harlem Railroad..129⅞	1100 do.........104⅛
500 do......b3.129⅞	1300 do.........104⅜
200 West. Union...bc. 86⅝	300 do......b3.104⅛
700 do......... 86⅝	3300 do.........104⅜
200 do......... 86⅜	700 do.........104⅜
300 do......... 86¾	400 Panama R.....b.c.120
100 do......c. 86⅝	20 C. & Pitts. G'd.... 90
400 do......... 86⅞	200 do......... 90¼
200 do......s3. 86⅞	200 C. & N.W. Prf. b.c. 89⅞
500 do......... 87	100 N. J. Central......104
100 do......s3. 87	100 do.......b.c.103⅞
100 do......... 87⅛	200 T., W. & W. R. b.c. 73⅜
600 do......... 87	100 Del., L. & W. R...101¼
700 do......... 86⅞	800 Ch. & R. I. R..b.c.115
100 Adams Express... 95	100 do.........114⅞
100 Am. Express...b2. 67	800 do.........115
200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 56⅛	100 do.........115¼
100 do......... 56⅜	100 do.........115⅛
100 do......... 56¼	300 do......b3.115
500 do......b3. 56½	300 do.........115
500 do......... 56⅜	800 do.........114⅞
100 do......... 56⅜	100 Bost., H. & E..b.c. 9
400 Un. Pacific..b.c.c. 35½	100 O. & Miss. R..b.c. 46¼
1200 do......... 35⅝	300 do......... 46⅜
200 do......s3. 35½	700 C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3. 40
100 do......... 35½	500 do......... 40⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100 New Central Coal. 45¼	150 N. J. Central......104½
100 do......... 45⅞	100 Lake Shore....... 95¼
100 Consol. Coal...... 54¼	200 do......... 95⅛
600 do......... 54	100 do......... 95
600 Western Union... 86¼	100 do......s3. 94⅞
1200 do......... 86⅛	200 do......... 94⅞
1100 do......... 86⅛	1400 do......... 94⅞
1100 do......... 86⅜	2000 Un. Pacific...... 35⅛
1500 do......... 86¼	100 do......b3. 35⅝
300 do......... 86½	500 do......... 35⅜
2300 do......... 86¼	100 North-western Pf. 89½
100 do......... 86⅜	100 do......b3. 89½
50 Mariposa, L. & M. 17	200 Del., L. & W......101⅛
100 U. S. Express..... 73	500 do.........101⅜
200 Pacific Mail...... 56⅜	700 Rock Island.......115
100 do......... 56⅛	200 do.........115¼
100 do......... 55⅞	700 do.........115⅜
100 do......... 55⅝	300 do......s3.115⅛
100 do......... 55¾	7000 do.........115¼
200 do......... 55⅞	500 do......b3.115⅛
100 do......... 56	200 do.........115⅜
100 do......... 55⅜	800 do.........115
300 do......... 55⅝	300 do.........114
1200 do......... 55⅛	700 do.........115
600 do......... 55⅝	100 do......b3.115⅜
400 do......... 55¾	100 do......s3.114¾
200 Pittsburg......b3. 90¼	100 do.........114⅞
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud..104⅜	100 do......b3.115
1900 do.........104¼	100 do.........115⅛
400 do......s3.104¼	100 Rock Island.......115¼
500 do.........104⅛	100 do......s3.115¼
1000 do.........104¼	100 St. Paul......... 53¼
700 Erie Railroad..... 65½	50 Tol. & Wab...... 73
500 do......... 65¼	100 Bos., H. & E...... 9½
100 do......s3. 65¼	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 46⅜
100 do......... 65⅜	100 do......... 46¼
600 do......... 65¼	100 do......b3. 46⅛
100 do......b3. 65⅜	300 do......... 46
300 do......... 65⅜	100 do......b3. 46

100 Panama Railroad.120	100 C., C. & I. C....... 40¼
300 do.........119⅞	100 do......... 40⅜
500 Harlem Railroad..129⅞	300 do......... 40⅛
900 do.........130	100 do......... 40⅜
400 do.........130½	500 do......... 40⅛
400 do.........131	600 do......... 40⅜
200 do.........133¼	100 do......... 40¼
200 do.........132⅞	200 do......... 40⅜
1600 do.........134	500 do......... 40⅜
200 do.........134⅝	100 do......... 40⅜
100 do.........134¾	200 do......... 40¼
200 do.........135	100 do......b3. 40¼
1100 do.........135⅛	200 do......s3. 40⅛
200 do.........135⅞	500 do......... 40⅜
500 do.........136	100 do......... 40¼
200 do.........136⅛	

FRIDAY, March 7—P. M.

There is continued dearness in the Money Market, and an urgent demand from the Stock Exchange Brokers at extreme rates, which in turn advances the terms to other borrowers outside of Bank, and also depresses the Foreign Exchanges. The curious feature in the market is, that Gold goes up on tight Money and very low Exchanges. The latter have reached points at which it would almost pay to import Gold from the other side, while no one pretends that such importation, in the present condition of our trade balances with Europe, would be either natural or desirable. Sight Bills on London to-day are 108⅜@108½ ₩ cent., and 60 days 107⅞@108 ₩ cent., and under a great pressure to sell. These low rates, and the trouble of negotiating Exchange made against the shipments of Produce abroad, begin to embarrass our Export trade, to say nothing of the effect upon the remittances of American Stocks. It may be said that such difficulties are qualified by the higher price of Gold, but there is serious doubt felt whether either interest is so well promoted as by the more steady and reasonable ruling of Exchange at this season of the year, and cheaper Gold.

The sales of Gold advanced to 115⅜@115½ ₩ cent., and the speculators for the rise find an easy time in their upward movement from the borrowing demand, from Importers and others, for the Cash Gold. They can lend their Gold for four or five months ahead free of Interest on the Currency advanced upon it and make ¼ ₩ cent. brokerage on the operation, and they argue from this and other trade considerations that the price must go higher later in the season after the Foreign Exchanges recover to something like their normal condition in the later Spring and Summer months.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation to-day was generally strong on the Share list, many of the Railroads and Western Telegraph advancing 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the best sales of Thursday. At the same time the demand for Money to carry over Stocks was urgent, and before the close of Bank hours as dear as at any time during the week. There was especial firmness in New-York Central and Rock Island Stocks, and a continued large demand for Western Telegraph, while the same confident feeling seemed to pervade Lake Shore and the higher Western Stocks, such as C., C. and Indiana Central, Union Pacific, and Ohios. In Erie Stock there was a steadier feeling, governed by the London quotations. Another upward turn was made on Mr. Vanderbilt's Harlem Road, which sold up to 135⅞@136⅛ ₩ cent. The General Share list closed with steadiness, but partially lower than earlier in the day because of the dearness of Money at 3 o'clock, a sixteenth of 1 ₩ cent. per day and 7 ₩ cent. Interest.

Tennessee Bonds were again firm at 83 ₩ cent. Most of the Railroad Bonds were steady in price, but nothing doing in them beyond a few investment orders. The Cumberland Coal Stocks are firm at 54¼@½ for Consolidated Cumberland, and 46 ₩ cent. for new Central.

At 4 o'clock P. M., at the close of the Hall of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅜	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅝	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	115⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅞	55⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73⅜	73⅝
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46	45⅞
Western Union Telegraph	86⅜	86⅛
Erie	66⅛	65⅜
Union Pacific	35⅜	35⅜
Lake Shore	94⅞	94⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	40	40⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜	73⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	45	45

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows. The closing bid for the New 5 ₩ Cent. Loan is 113⅛ ₩ cent. One or two sales of this Stock was registered this morning at 113½@113 ₩ cent., but under circumstances leading to the suspicion that the transactions were forced for effect:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81.......116⅜	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65.....114⅝
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81......115⅞	5-20 reg., '67........114⅝
5-20 reg., '62.........115⅜	5-20 coup., '67.......116⅜
5-20 coup., '62........115⅞	5-20 reg., '68........114⅝
5-20 reg., '64.........115⅛	5-20 coup., '68.......116⅜
5-20 coup., '64........116⅛	10-40 reg...........111
5-20 reg., '65.........115⅛	10-40 coup..........111
5-20 coup., '65........116⅜	5s coup., '81........113⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65...114⅝	6s currency..........113⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 94¼	Han. & St. Jo. Con... 89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 91½	Del., L. & W. 7s, Con. 99
N.Y.Cen.6s, R.Estate. 87	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex... 95
N.Y.Cen.6s.Subscrip. 87	Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 85
Erie 1st, Extended...102½	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 86
Erie 1st, Indorsed.... 98	Han. & Naples 1st.... 86
Erie 2d 7s, '79......... 99½	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 94
Erie 3d 7s, '83......... 98	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 88¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80........ 99	Gal. & Chic. Ex......101
Erie 5th 7s, '88........ 97	Gal. & Chic. 2d........ 98
Long Dock bds....... 95	Chic., R. I. & Pac....101½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 94	Morris & Essex 1st...105
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104¼	N. J. Cen. 1st, new...102½
Hud. 7s, 3d S. F., '75..101½	N. J. So. 1st 7s........ 74
Harlem 1st 7s.........102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.104½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 98½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.... 93	P., F. W. & C. Gt. E. bs. 97½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..115½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d..... 98½
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84½
Mich. So. 7s 2d........ 98½	Chic. & Alton S. F.... 98
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s.103¾	Chic. & Alton 1st.....103
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....101	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 96½
Cleve. & Tol. new bds. 95½	Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F. 93¾
Cleve., T. & Ash. o. bds. 97½	Peninsula 1st Con.... 91½
Cleve., T. & Ash. n. bds. 98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 95
Buff. & Erie new bds. 95½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D. 106
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds. 96	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 P. D. 93
L. Shore Div. bds..... 95½	Mil. & St. P. 1st La C. D. 91½
L. Shore Con. Coup. bds 99	Mil. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D. 86½
L. Shore Con. Reg. bds. 99	Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 97½	Joliet & Chic. 1st.....104
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...103¾	Col., Chic. & I. C. 1st. 91¼
Western Pac. bds..... 94½	Col., Chic. & I. C. 2d. 92
Union Pac. 1st bds... 86¼	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 91¼
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 77½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 70½	Tol., Peo. & W., B. D. 88
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75........104	Tol., Peo. & W. Con. 7s. 70
Belle. & So. Ill. 1st 8s. 98	N. Y. & N. W. 6s.....100
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 98	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s... 38¼
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bds. 88	Bos., H. & E. Guar... 59
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 98	Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...101	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1873.

Gold receipts	$428,141 47
Gold payments	1,649,159 48
Gold balance	36,655,296 68
Currency receipts	1,969,969 75
Currency payments	1,476,977 68
Currency balance	20,929,911 46
Customs	317,000 00

The Atlantic and Pacific Company report the February earnings on their main and leased lines as $348,900, as against $306,700 same month last year.

The Erie Railway Company makes the following return of estimated weekly earnings:

	1873. Five days.	1872. Five days.
Week ending Feb. 28	$275,465	$269,595
Previously reported	5,467,777	5,259,442
Total since Nov. 1	$5,743,242	$5,527,037

We have received the following communication in regard to new legislation at Albany on the Midland Road:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There is a bill pending before the Assembly to authorize the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to extend its road and increase its capital stock. The company is, by its charter and numerical amendments, authorized to build railroads anywhere within the State, and the only effect of the passage of this bill would be to enable the company to increase its capital stock. This is a measure that directly interests the rural taxpayers in towns that have subscribed and paid for capital stock of the company. The present managers know that they cannot keep themselves in power much longer by the aid of the towns, who own a large majority of the company's stock; but the passage of this bill would enable and authorize them to issue sufficient new stock to take the control of the elections out of the hands of the towns, who at present control, or at least are entitled to control, such elections. Said managers have already forced or induced most of the rural directors to resign. B.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $4,033,514; amount marketed, $4,482,197.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

No. 20 WALL-ST., March 5.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the Northwestern British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the Northwest. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10, in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest. Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

☞ STOLEN FROM TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, two certificates, 100 shares each, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company—No. 18,533, in the name of Virmilye & Co.; No. 18,577, in the name of Robinson, Chase & Co. The public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s 89¼; New 5s, 90⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 53¼.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ½ ₩ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. American securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 52½.

PARIS, March 7.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,300,000f. during the past week. Rentes opened at 57f. 15c., and closed at 56f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 583,000 bales, including 265,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 127,000 bales, including 116,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; the sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅝d.; the stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 439,000 bales, including 275,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s. ₩ cental for average California White, and 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. for club do. Peas, 40s.@40s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 12,000 American. Provisions—Bacon, 35s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 39s. ₩ cwt. Pork, 55s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for new. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston March and April at 9 3-16d. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, all of which were American. Provisions—Bacon 35s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard 39s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum 17⅛d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, March 7.—Refined Petroleum 17@17⅛d. ₩ gallon.

State Aid to High Schools in Maine.

From the Bangor Whig, March 5.

One important educational measure has been placed upon the statute-books by the late Legislature, that in aid of free high schools. It provides that when any town shall have established and maintained a free high school for at least ten weeks in any one year, the town shall be entitled to receive from the State one-half the amount expended for instruction in said school, not exceeding $500 from the State to any one town; the appropriations by the town for the benefit of the school to be exclusive of the amount required by law for common school purposes. When two such schools are maintained, the town is entitled to receive the same State aid as if the expenditures had been made for one. Two or more adjoining towns may unite in maintaining one school and receive the same aid as if a single town were concerned. Districts, even, may unite, and become the beneficiaries of the act. The course of study will embrace the ordinary academic studies, especially the natural sciences in their application to mechanics, manufactures, and agriculture; schools to be free to all the youth of the town on such attainments of scholarship as shall be fixed by the superintending School Committee. Trustees of existing academies will undoubtedly in many cases turn over their buildings to the purposes and uses of these high schools. The introduction of the system seems to fill a place in the educational wants of the State that was but poorly supplied by the sickly and dying academies. Forty-five thousand dollars have been appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill.

THE COAL RING.

The Recent Transactions in the Business Districts of Pennsylvania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

The recent transactions of the coal ring and mining proprietors in Pennsylvania, especially in Schuylkill County, and the part which the Reading Railroad Company took in the matter, have attracted considerable attention to this locality. The immense source of wealth contained in the anthracite region of this State, and the great national importance which its development assumes, must render a sketch of the operations of unusual interest. The story of the early pioneers of the coal district is a history in itself. The first great want experienced by the original undertakers, was a lack of proper transit facilities, and to remedy this want all their resources then at their command were directed. Little by little, mile by mile, a primitive tramway was constructed, and gradually, as the traffic facilities increased the wealth of the district became developed, and the undertaking assumed larger proportions, and its commercial importance became manifest. In the crisis of this upward struggle, and from the necessities of the moment, an institution known as "the middlemen," or coal commission merchants, crept into existence, and taking advantage of the wants of the undertakers, rapidly increased in importance and wealth until it obtained a controlling power over all the coal interest in the district, and rapidly absorbed the rights and privileges of the coal-land proprietors, and made its influence felt throughout the ramifications of the trade. The middlemen were, no doubt, a legitimate necessity of the hour, and were not slow to take advantage of their position. The operator or lessee of a mine was generally without sufficient capital; he usually derived his title from the land-owner, and his lease was so hampered with conditions, such as opening, properly working, and developing the resources of the land, and paying a royalty of twenty-five cents per ton, that whatever capital he possessed soon became exhausted, and he was compelled to throw himself into the hands of the middlemen and accept their aid to enable him to carry on his operations. Money was advanced at a high rate of interest, and the sale of the coal was placed in the control of the middlemen, who exacted a commission of twenty-five cents per ton from the necessitous operator. As the trade developed and extended, so the wealth and influence of middlemen increased apace, and the exaction of the twenty-five cents commission became a rule of trade, which was not affected by the rise or fall of the market. Immense fortunes were made from this source, and soon the middlemen became the bankers of the coal interest and virtually held the controlling power of this important branch of the national commerce. The power then built up on the necessities of the operators being totally irresponsible, soon became corrupt, oppressive, and unjust. There seemed to be no redress for the victims of the middlemen; their influence pervaded the community, and their wealth absorbed and ruled the very fountains of justice. The most exorbitant rate of interest was charged on negotiable paper. If the market was depressed, and advances made on stock, the middleman urged immediate sale, and a friend was always found who bought in the article at a price ruinous to the owner, sold it in a few days at an advance, and divided the proceeds of the speculation with the middleman. The heartless transactions of these harpies became so notorious that whenever an operator was driven to the necessity of accepting their aid, he was looked upon as a doomed man, and his ruin was certain to follow. The great coal interest thus gradually came under the control of this ring. The trade became paralyzed, and healthy competition was completely destroyed, and this great source of national wealth was locked up for the benefit of a few unprincipled individuals. The luckless operator, overwhelmed with debt and periodical payments of usurious interest, was unable to pay the working miner, who generally was made to feel the difficulties of the position, and was frequently driven by a sense of his wrongs, to acts of violence and insubordination, which added to the difficulties and tended to embarrass the proceedings of the already overburdened operator. Thus did the middlemen make their power felt. In hampering the coal trade, the iron interest was affected, and this selfish policy more or less retarded various branches of industry throughout the land. At this crisis, the coal industry confused, disorganized, and prostrate, and the operator, miner, and consumer suffering from the stagnation, Mr. Gowan called a meeting of operators, and submitted a plan to meet the difficulty. He proposed to abolish the entire class of middlemen, take the operators out of their power, sell the coal at a commission of fifteen instead of twenty-five cents, and thus free the market from the operations of the ring. To give effect to his plans, Mr. Gowan bought up all the valuable coal lands within the range of the Reading Railroad and its connections. The district acquired is of vast mineral wealth, and, with proper development, promises to create a complete revolution in the coal trade. Operators will now be free to work; miners, secure of their regular wages, will not have occasion to "strike," and, as a consequence, a continuous and steady supply of coal, at a uniform rate, will be available to the public.

Mayor Havemeyer on the Charter.

Yesterday a delegation from the People's Municipal Reform Association called on the Mayor, and presented a copy of a series of resolutions adopted by the association, asking the Legislature to insert in the charter a clause empowering the Mayor to make, if necessary, five nominations for any head of department, and in the event of the Common Council refusing to confirm any one of these nominations, then the Mayor to have the power of nominating absolutely.

The Mayor said he was preparing a reply to the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform on the question of the charter, and this, which would appear in the morning papers, might be accepted as a reply to the suggestions made by the People's Association.

The following is the Mayor's letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 7.

To Messrs. W. P. Benest, Samuel Hall, David M. Earle, John H. Seaman, and Francis B. Thurber, of the Committee of the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to meet you and to thank you for the flattering reference you have made to myself in the resolutions of the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform, now submitted to me. The people whom you represent seem to be alive to the importance of the present crisis in our City affairs, and rightly judge that some remedy should be provided by the present Legislature for the improvement of our condition. This feeling is not confined solely to your constituency, but pervades the whole community outside of the cliques and clans connected with the frauds of the past, and those who claim to control the present dominant party to extend those frauds into the future. Now, gentlemen of the committee, having for a long time past voted for its candidates, there is no man in the community who desires the continued success of the Republican Party more than myself, or who would more deeply regret the adoption of any measure calculated to impair its influence and to defeat the objects which it was expected to accomplish. But I confess to a fear that if the charter which the Assembly has passed should become a law, it will disappoint the expectation of the public; and that the Republican Party will be held responsible for it. As I read that charter it simply gives to a few unprincipled politicians the power to farm out the right to impose and collect taxes from our citizens without limits and without responsibility, by giving the right of fixing salaries and controlling jobs to those who bid high enough to obtain them.

You are aware of the obloquy which attached to the name of the "publican" party which existed in the early days of Christianity, when Judea was under Roman rule, and who were invested with similar functions. But I can assure you that if the Republican party shall so far imitate that example as to invest any coterie with the power, by such legislation as it may dictate, to impose taxes upon the people by authorizing such extravagant expenditures in jobs and salaries as to rob them of their hard earnings in the same manner as has been done in the past, and disappoint the people in their present expectations of relief by its elevation to power, the days of the party will be soon numbered and its memory be execrated by every honest member of society for all time to come.

A Clergyman Stricken with Paralysis in the Pulpit.

From the Lyons Republican, March 6.

On Sunday morning, at 11:30 o'clock, Rev. T. B. Hudson, pastor of the M. E. Church in this village, was stricken down by paralysis. The usual opening exercises of the morning service had been completed, and the pastor was proceeding with his discourse. He had read about fifteen minutes—his voice as firm and distinct as on previous occasions. Suddenly he stopped, and requested that a window be let down to admit fresh air. For a moment he stood pressing his hands to his forehead, and leaning forward on the desk; then, as if rallying all his strength for the effort, he began again, and uttered the words of his sermon—"These days are passing away," and as the last syllable left his lips he sank back on the sofa, insensible. Members of the congregation pressed forward to raise him up. Dr. Bottum was immediately summoned, and within a few minutes was in attendance. Not, however, until the doctor came, was the fatal nature of the case apprehended, and their beloved pastor was borne in the arms of his brethren from the church to his home. As he lay heavily breathing after being taken home, he rallied for a moment, and said to a friend who stood at his side, "I think my work is done." These were the last words from his lips. Relapsing immediately into unconsciousness, he breathed laboriously for hours, defying every effort to relieve or rouse him. Toward night he became sensibly weaker, and at about 10 o'clock he breathed his last.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 620 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$000,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of......................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage

Only $16,000 Per Mile

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.

Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.

Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.

NO. 14 WALL-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF

LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1899. FOR SALE BY

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 209 BROADWAY.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five directors and three inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, No. 22 Broad-st., New-York, member of New-York Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Cazanova & Co., A. W. Shehard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON.

No. 70 William-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR

DUTCHESS COUNTY BONDS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, sealed proposals will be received by WALTER C. FONDA, County Treasurer, until March 20, 1873, for

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

($118,000) IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY, issued to pay canals and general fund deficiency tax. The first $20,000 coming due March 1, 1887, and $20,000 each year thereafter until 1892, when $18,000 will be due. These bonds are of the denomination of $500 each. Interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st days of March and September, and will be ready for delivery on or before the 1st day of April, and will be sold with accrued interest from 1st of March.

All proposals must be addressed Walter C. Fonda, County Treasurer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid not considered for the interest of the county.

VIRGIL C. TRAVER,
GEO. H. BEATTYS, } Committee.
WALTER C. FONDA,

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 17th of March.

By order of the Board.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

D. E. CULVER,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from March 1, with participation in the profits.

SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.

F. A. CONKLING, President.

WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS..............................$10,977,044 96

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM WEST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice; That a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William West, of the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, bankrupt aforesaid; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal,
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. WAUSER, of Jersey City, has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors are required to present their claims, under oath or affirmation, to the undersigned, or either of them, at No. 18 Wall-street, New-York, or No. 38 Montgomery-street, Jersey City (office of Potts & Linn, Attorneys), within three months from this date, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate. And said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said William H. Wauser will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Hudson before the ensuing May term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.

NATHANIEL NILES,
SARGENT V. BAGLEY,
Assignees.

m8-law6wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON GOODMAN and ISRAEL STONE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the late firm of Goodman & Stone, and of the separate estates of Aaron Goodman and Israel Stone, members and partners of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.

JULIUS HYMES, Assignee,
m8-law3wS* No. 474 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT BAILE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert Baile, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of the petition herein in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York Feb. 20, 1873.

GEO. DUNCAN, Assignee,
f22-law3wS No. 106 Duane-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES E. SCOFIELD, assignee of the estate and effects of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt, plaintiff, and JONATHAN A. WHITE and others, defendants.—On bill.—In equity, to enforce equitable claim on real property.

District of New-Jersey, ss.: It appearing to the Court that process of subpœna to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill hath been duly issued and returned to the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, duly served upon Alfred H. Peters, Ernest L. Meyer, Emma T. B. Meyer, and George F. Meyer, her husband, and James S. Robinson and Rosa, his wife, and Joseph M. Osborne, seven of the defendants therein, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, having returned the other defendants, Jonathan A. White, Chauncey Kilmer, George E. Hatleck, Robert Robinson, John T. Lee, Nathan Hazen, and Ward E. Robinson, not found in said district, and it appearing that said last-mentioned defendants are not inhabitants of or found within said district, and have not voluntarily appeared to the said suit.

It is, on motion of C. E. Scofield, solicitor of plaintiff, ordered by the Court that such absent defendants, and each and every one of them, do appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that this order be served on the said defendants respectively, if practicable, wherever found, within ten days from the date hereof, and if such personal service is not practicable, then that a copy of this order be published in the *Jersey City Times*, a newspaper printed at Jersey City, in said district, and in *The New-York Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, for five days successively, the last publication to be at least one week before the day herein appointed for appearance.

{L. S.} Witness, the Honorable John T. Nixon, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TRAUGOTT DIETRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Traugott Dietrich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL and PETER P. TURNBULL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1873.—This is to give notice that I have filed in said court my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Adam W. Turnbull and Peter P. Turnbull, bankrupts, and that, on the 18th day of March, 1873, I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

And also that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purpose of a final dividend, and for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. DANIEL B. HALSTEAD,
Assignee, &c.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 17 Nassau-street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COSMORE G. BRUCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Cosmore G. Bruce, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN BRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Martin Bray, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS OXNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Oxnard, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.

ALONZO GREEN, Assignee,
No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City.

mh8-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM and JAMES A. WOTTON, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Bucknam and James A. Wotton, Jr., composing the firm of William H. Bucknam & Company, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Feb. 21, 1873.

JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee,
f22-law3wS No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS WELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Weldon, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873.

ALBERT CORNELL, Assignee,
Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st., New-York City.

f22-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL SNEDEN and LEONARD B. SNEDEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before S. S. Morris, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Sneden and Leonard B. Sneden, composing the late firm of Sneden Brothers, of Hackensack, in County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 19, A. D. 1873.

R. P. TERHUNE, Assignee,
f22-law3wS* Hackensack, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LOUIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Bernhard Metz, Joseph Metz, and Louis Cleve, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

f22-law3wS* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

NO. 3,865—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Baldwin and Henry D. Sanger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of February, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL P. HOLMES, Assignee.
mh1-law3w* No. 315 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 3,806.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GRUHN, bankrupt—In bankruptcy. Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gruhn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. JOHN J. HINCHMAN,
mh8-law3wS* Assignee.

NOTICE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of SOLOMON RAPP, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Solomon Rapp, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1873. JNO. J. BONIFACE, Assignee.

mh8-3w1awS*

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF
REAL LACES,
IMITN. LACES,
EMBRD. TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

JOB LOT CANVAS—VERY LOW; BAGging, burlaps, buckrams, woolens, cloths, cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

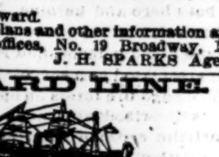
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Calabria, Wed., March 12.	Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19.	Algeria, Wed., April 9.
*Cuba, Wed., March 26.	*Russia, Wed'day, April 16.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....................................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..............DANRE....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE.Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE..............DANRE....Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.............$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock noon.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 3 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Mar. 12, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Wed'day, April 2, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage...............$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage.......................$29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 3 Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, April 2
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons............Wednesday, April 30
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons...........Wednesday, May 28

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Nassau,).............March 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)............March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)............March 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana only,)............April 3

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALIFORNIA..Sat., Mar. 8 | INDIA......Sat., Mar. 15
COLUMBIA.Wed., Mar. 12 | ISMAILIA.Wed., Mar. 19

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, March 6.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.......................March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.......................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH............May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...........April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE............April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.............April 16, at ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cowanth..................................Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence..........Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO, will leave for Havana, via. Nassau, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phœnix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap, Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, Bast, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Burnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. North Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection, both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will at all times be enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines in bad order. In addition to these efforts at prevention, no means will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond, all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly repicked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and embracing more than two-thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond, the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields—the proximity of those regions to tide-water at Philadelphia—the advantages of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large mining companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and fluctuations of prices will be avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may take advantage of their capital to lay in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or about the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month; and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time before the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 5 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:13 P. M. Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:56 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:20 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 9, 10:15, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:00 A. M., 3:00, and 8:15 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:00 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:05 A. M., 12:20, (Ex.), 3:02, 4:35, 5:35, 6:05 (Ex.), 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 3:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE.

This new and elegant hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago, containing 250 rooms, facing the public park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, central for business or pleasure, is now open, and offers accommodations unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

GARDNER & GOULD,
Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 7, both the legal auctions noticed for the day being adjourned, as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire, of tenement-house and lot on Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, adjourned for one week, to Friday, the 14th inst.; and sale by James M. Miller, of store and lot No. 199 Church-street, adjourned for two weeks, to Friday, the 21st inst. Although no single auction of special prominence is advertised for next week, still the sales projected are numerous, and a large variety of choice real estate will be offered by different auctioneers. A full list of the sales to occur will be published, as usual, on Monday. The market for the week closes with a good feeling, and prices, if anything, seem to be tending upward.

The following sales at private contract are reported by E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, having been recently closed by that firm: One lot, 32.8 by 100, on Madison-avenue, west side, 38 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, sold for $43,000; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Ninety-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sold together for $12,500, and one lot on the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, sold for $8,000. The sale of a tract of land containing some twenty acres, or 320 lots, belonging to the Dyckman estate, lying north of the site chosen for the new Parade Ground, and west of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is also reported sold for $80,000, by Isaac M. Dyckman.

The sale held in Brooklyn on Thursday, March 6, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was well attended, and forty-eight lots in all were disposed of for $32,245 in the aggregate. Details will be found below.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, March 7, plans for new buildings have been filed, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, as follows:

New Buildings.

East Sixty-first-street, south side, 205 feet west of Second-avenue, five brown-stone first-class dwellings, each 20 by 50, three stories; Mrs. Butsie and brother, owners.

Broome-street, No. 326, one brick brass-foundry, 25 by 4, one story; Wm. McKenna & Son, owner.

East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 75 feet east of First-avenue, one brick stable, 25 by 25, two stories; Adam Spache, owner.

West Forty-first-street, Nos. 256 and 258, two brick stores and tenements, each 25 by 71, five stories; Cockerill & Spaulding, owners.

Stanton-street, No. 227, one brick store and tenement, 25 by 62, five stories; Jacob Weil, administrator.

Mott-street, No. 185, one brick store and tenement, 25 by 73, five stories; Michael Kinselman, owner.

East Forty-seventh-street, north side, 227.6 feet west of Second-avenue, one store and tenement, 22.6 by 67, three stories; Peter Casq, owner.

Pitt-street, Nos. 95 and 97, two brick tenements, each 25 by 52, five stories; C. C. Goodhue, owner.

Rivington-street, Nos. 90 and 92, two stores and tenements, 25 by 54 and 25 by 63 each, five stories; John Schnugg, owner.

Third-avenue, north-east corner of Seventeenth-street, three brick tenements, 25 by 55, five stories; M. G. Moran, owner.

Gansevoort-street, south side, 100 feet west of West-street, two brick stables, 25 by 50, two stories; G. B. Lanten, owner.

West Thirty-first-street, west side, 80 feet west of Broadway, one brick store and office, 30 by 20, two stories; Porter & Bliss, owners.

Water-street, No. 646, one brick stable, 24.6 by 14, two stories; Moerler & Closius, owners.

West Twenty-fifth-street, south side, 50 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick factory, 26 by 67.5, five stories; W. Kelly, owner.

West Twenty-ninth-street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, two brick tenements, 25 by 52, four stories; Thomas McLaughlin, owner.

West Fiftieth-street, No. 227, one brick work-shop, 25 by 50, two stories; Mackey & Mitchell, owners.

West Thirty-eighth-street, Nos. 345 and 347, two brick tenements, 25 by 55, five stories; Baier & Steinmuller, owners.

West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 422, one brick tenement, 25 by 55, four stories; Wm. McKinney, owner.

East Forty-fifth-street, Nos. 335 and 337, two brick tenements, 25 by 60, five stories; Mr. Seider, owner.

Catharine-street, No. 67, one brick tenement, 27 by 62, five stories; E. & A. Martin, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

Nos. 513 to 517 West Thirty-seventh-street, unsafe ceilings; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

Nos. 517 to 525 West 24th-street, unsafe ceilings; Corporation of City New-York, owner.

No. 128 Varick-street, unsafe front wall; Daniel Powers, owner.

Building south-west corner of Oak and Catharine streets, unsafe chimney stack; John F. More's Sons, owners.

No. 161 First-avenue, unsafe north wall; Adon Smith, owner.

No. 5 Frankfort-street, unsafe east wall; Mrs. Bodine, owner.

Building north-west corner of Monroe and Rutgers streets, unsafe front; Stephen Lovejoy, owner.

Nos. 251 to 257 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, unsafe columns and floors; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

Nos. 115 to 119 East Eighty-seventh-street, unsafe ceilings, &c.; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

No. 284 Tenth-avenue, unsafe rear wall; John Markham, owner.

Nos. 226 and 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, unsafe front wall; Zopher Carpenter, owner.

Nos. 406 and 408 Seventh-avenue, unsafe front wall and lintels; Thomas Lynch, owner.

No. 316 Tenth-avenue, unsafe front wall; John Murphy, owner.

No. 402 East Tenth-street, unsafe front wall; Chas. Cullen, owner.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 6.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot on Kosciusko-st., s. s., 122 ft. from Broadway; H. Feltman	$790
1 lot on Kosciusko-st., adjoining; M. Hutchins	790
1 lot on Lafayette-av., n. s., 175 ft. from Reid-av.; Wm. J. Baxter	965
7 lots on De Kalb-av., n. s., 175 ft. from Reid-av.; D. McCabe	6,335
1 lot on Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. from Reid-av.; W. J. Baxter	975
1 lot on Lafayette-av., s. s., 250 ft. from Reid-av.; Henry Feltman	870
2 lots on Van Buren-st., n. s., 250 ft. from Reid-av.; John J. Drake	1,290
2 lots on Kosciusko-st., n. s., 150 ft. from Reid-av.; John McIntyre	1,570
3 lots on Gates-av., s. s., 200 ft. from Patchen-av.; Wm. Baker	3,885
5 lots on Gates-av., adjoining; Wm. Baker	5,000
2 lots on Monroe-st., n. s., 200 ft. from Patchen-av.; Wm. Pearce	2,960
2 lots on Monroe-st., adjoining; Wm. Pearce	2,025
1 lot on Bainbridge-st., s. s., 385 ft. from Hopkinson-av.; Wm. Pearce	1,200
3 lots on Elm-st., near Bushwick-av.; Henry Feltman	2,625
1 lot on corner of Ivy-st. and Central-av.; G. Farrell	1,020

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 6.

Beekman-place, e.s., 60.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x100	$23,000
Cannon-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100, n. and l.	22,500
Chrystie-st., e. s., 199.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75, ½ part	14,000
Same property, ½ sold under foreclosure	1,255
Jackson-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Front-st., 19.4x75	16,000
Park-place, No. 24; Barclay-st., No. 19, 25.8 ft. on Barclay-st., 25 ft. on Park-place x the block	250,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 18.9 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 18.9x 40, extra deed, mortgages, $2,000	6,000
Worth-st., s. w. s., 37 ft. n. w. of Chatham-st., 37x½ block; Chatham-st., n. s., 57.4 ft. s. w. of Worth-st., 25.1x½ block, mortgages, $11,000	21,000
3d-st., n. s., 347.8 ft. e. of Av. B, 20.1x96.2	8,000
27th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 30x92, h. and l., mortgages $15,000	35,000
29th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x92	12,600
31st-st., s. s., 142.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27.6x92	42,100
32d-st., n. s., 165.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 48.8x98.9	45,000
35th-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20.10x98.9	23,000
45th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x100.4	5,510
50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100, 3 hs. and ls., ½ part; 56th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100, h. and l., all of, mortgages, $30,000	45,000
52d-st., s. s., 301 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21.8x102.2	nom.
111th-st., s. s., 232.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 12.9x100.1x47.8x100.9	4,000
124th-st., n. s., 307 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	18,000
125th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11, h. and l.	15,000
127th-st., n. s., 228.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x100.4, h. and l.	14,900
141-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100, b. and s.	2,500
3d-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 20x80, h. and l.	11,300
3d-av., e. s., 100.5 n. of 46th-st., 18x70	16,150
3d-av., w. s., 90.7 ft. s. of 116th-st., 68x100, ½ part paid	29,000
5th-av., s. e. corner of 129th-st., 99.11x110	30,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 19th-st., 100x100	22,000
11th-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 37th-st., 123.5x100; 11th-av., s. w. corner of 38th-st., 24.8x100	26,750

LEASES.

Chambers-st., No. 87; Reade-st., No. 60, 7 years, per year	$10,000
Greenwich-st., No. 176, 5 years, per year	5,000
Mott-st., No. 262, 5 years, per year	1,200
Reade-st., No. 58, 5¼ years, per year	3,500
5th-av., s. w. corner of 40th-st. Nos. 585, 587, 589 7th-av., 21 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE DWELLING AND five lots, and commodious stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, and containing all the modern improvements; for sale on easy terms; on the outer end of the island, near the East River; few such places can be found on New-York Island; it is recommended not only as a most rare and desirable residence, but as an investment; distant from Central Park, (5th-av. entrance,) about ten to fifteen minutes. Price, $60,000; early possession. Parties disposed to have a country residence, yet within the City, will find this a rare opportunity and easy of access by boat, cars, or drive. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON FRANKLIN-ST.—SEVERAL fine properties, viz.: Front of 84 feet west of West Broadway; front of 41.6 feet west of Hudson-st., and front of 40 feet, covered by two fine stone-front stores, west of Greenwich-st. Moderate figures and easy terms of payment. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 18x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 18x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 48th-st., third house west of Madison-av. Size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard woods in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 7th-av., a handsome four-story brown-stone English basement house, 16.8x55x100, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; possession 15th April. Price, $22,000; $11,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Canal-st., a front of 85x80, with 15x80 through to rear street; excellent location to erect a first-class warehouse; very central and wide approaches thereto. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order; all improvements; price low and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY to lease; store and basement, No. 1,121 Broadway, 25x90, corner of 25th-st., $8,500; store and basement, No. 1,125 Broadway, $5,000.

The entire upper part of building Nos. 1,121, 1,123, and 1,125 Broadway, five stories, fifty rooms, in fine order, now used as a hotel, on European plan; $12,000. Inquire of S. D. GORMAN, No. 21 Spruce-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 110 East 50th-st., New-York, three story, brown stone. No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, brick filling, French roof. No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame. No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, (new number,) two story and high basement, brick. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

A PERFECT BIJOU RESIDENCE ON 5th-av., wonderfully well arranged, built by eminent architects in the most substantial and elaborate manner; dining-room and butler's pantry extension. Price $68,000, with elegant mirrors and gas-fixtures. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH nine rooms, brick basement, water, gas, heater, in lot 25x100 feet; two-story building on rear; also, two-story house, eight rooms, cellar, wagon-house, four lots of ground; also, fifty-six building lots, on high ground; good neighborhood; easy terms. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, 275 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, and sub-cellar Nova Scotia front house and lot on Madison-av., near 54th-st., hard wood and cabinet finish; butler's pantry and dumb waiter, full size and in perfect order. For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 632 5th-av., near 50th-st., Columbia College lease, $900 per annum, fifteen years to run; size, 25.5x65; lot 100 feet deep. Price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE large plot of ground formerly known as the Broome-street Church, Nos. 408, 410, and 412 Broome-st., and L. No. 152 Elm-st., being an area of 77x96 on Broome-st. and 30x27 on Elm-st.; immediate possession. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZE house on Park-av., near 38th-st.; price $60,000.

ALSO,

A very elegant house on West 56th-st., near 5th-av.; house four story, full size; price $0,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 THOMPSON-ST., each lot 22½x100; this property with the buildings, will be sold together or separately at a low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 25 WEST 36th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, with or without the furniture; desirably located for a physician or dentist. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 5th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th sts. Prices from $10,000 to $70,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 54th-st., close to 5th-av. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size 70x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY in the Ninth Ward, on Morton-st., between Bedford and Greenwich sts. Apply to CARTER & MADDEN, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST BROWN-stone houses in New-York, near Central Park, west of 5th-av., from $13,000 to $20,000; all first-class. M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF avenue properties and tenements, west of 5th-av., from $15,000 to $40,000, with corners. M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY CORNER PROPERTIES in Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards, &c.; some large fronts; very great prospective advantages. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY WIDE AND DEsirable corner property on William-st., near Beekman-st., with large rent roll. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 61 PARK-AV., FITTED UP and decorated in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE three-story Philadelphia-front brick houses; gas, hot and cold water to top story, bath, two water-closets, speaking-tubes, washing-machine, elevated oven heating-range, marble mantels, stone stoops and balustrades, &c., &c. They are thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry, twenty minutes from the Williamsburg ferries, and fifteen from Prospect Park. Will be sold on easy terms for less than half of a house in New-York, equally convenient. Apply on the premises, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., or of the owner, FRANCIS WOOD, No. 394 Gates-av.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, three cheap frame and three first-class, brown-stone front houses, in the best location in Brooklyn; having to take the above for debt, will sell cheap. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, in the brick-yard, foot of Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

JERSEY CITY.—ELEGANT CORNER, three-story basement subcellar brown-stone mansion, thirteen rooms, 100 feet; all improvements, handsomely finished, beautiful location; few minutes' walk from the ferries; dirt cheap at $15,500; easy terms. Other brick and brown-stone houses in choice locations, near ferries, from $4,500 to $25,000, on easy payments. Send stamp for March circular. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER LAND FOR SALE.—Seventy acres smooth, income-producing land, farm-house and buildings, fronting 2,000 feet on Boulevard and 1,700 on a wide road; a corner, and commanding extensive views; ten minutes from two steam lines, two horse-car lines and steam-boat, and about twenty minutes from Harlem bridge; lots in the vicinity sell at the very low price of $250 per City lot; a most eligible opportunity for investment or speculation; principals only dealt with. Address VICTOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Eighteen miles from New-York, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, within eight minutes' ride of two railroads, a large house, heated by steam, with other modern improvements; barn, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, filled, fine shade-trees, and an abundance of fruit. Will sell at moderate price, with from five to twenty-four acres. Rent $1,200 for six months, $2,000 for the year. For further particulars address A. B., Box 4,072 New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., city houses, brick and brown stone, strictly first-class in all respects, within three minutes' walk of depot, for sale or to let at less than one-half New-York prices; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to B. OGDEN & SON, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J. or W. WILLIAMS, No. 133 Broadway, New-York, at about 10 A. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE farm of 350 acres, located within two miles of the centre of the City of Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence River, eight miles below the "Thousand Islands," commanding superior advantages for healthfulness, fishing, gunning, yachting, boating, &c.; about forty acres in wood, balance under cultivation and pasture; no buildings; price $75 per acre, on very easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE HOMESTEAD belonging to Ebeneser Lyon, Esq., situated on north Broadway, Yonkers; will be rented for one or more years; from one to six acres of land will go with the house; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; good stabling for horses, and ice-house filled. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Warburton-av., opposite Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HANDsome new house and stable in Huguenot Park, (Lather's Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, and one hour from the City; has all the improvements of a City house, and suitable for a Summer or Winter residence, having large furnaces, and with one to five acres of land. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, SITUated on the river, a few miles from the City; buildings of brick, machinery first-class, everything new and in perfect order, capable of turning out 200 barrels per day. Very great bargain; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—FOR SALE, let, or lease, furnished or not; splendid house and coach-house; three acres of ground; five minutes from station; all improvements. Inquire of A. D. REYNOLDS & CO., No. 92 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK—OR WILL exchange for Brooklyn property, a plot of ground on New-Jersey Railroad avenue, three minutes from South Broad-st. Depot; suitable for a factory or dwellings. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS offer the very desirable residence of the late N. H. Stockwell, on High-st.; large grounds, abundance of well-grown ornamental fruit-trees. Full particulars at No. 9 Nassau-st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—All persons wanting to purchase or hire will find full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

AT YONKERS.—A BARGAIN; MANSARD roof house, all modern improvements; fine grounds; carriage-house, &c.; first-class neighborhood, near depot. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

$6,000, $8,000, $14,000, $17,000.—Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J.; thoroughly built; all improvements; near depot. G. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

GREENWICH.—FIRST-CLASS FARM, 120 acres; new modern buildings; running water; healthy; $16,000; but little cash required. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the most beautiful country-seats in the town of Harrison, Westchester County. Apply at No. 193 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. WARNER PLATT,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

NO. 115 BROADWAY.

Having received my lists for the Spring, I am now prepared to offer lots, in large or small plots, on every street and avenue in the upper part of the City.

WEST SIDE AND HARLEM PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

A large number of first-class and medium houses in the most desirable locations, at decided bargains.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF the handsomest country-seats in the vicinity of this City, three-quarters of a mile from the Whitestone Station, on the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, sloping toward Long Island Sound, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery. The house is three stories high, frame, filled in with brick, fifty feet square, has water to second floor and gas-pipes laid in ready for use; it contains twenty-five rooms, and commands a view of the sound and surrounding country rarely equaled. Upon the property are a gardener's cottage, fine stables, cow-house, sheds, poultry-house, &c.; also green-house and root cellar. There are forty trips a day by train and four by boat to Whitestone; time, one hour or less. Will be leased for a term of years to a satisfactory applicant. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central. House, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds extensive and handsomely laid out, and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. House lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises, built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, at a cost, including the lot, of $24,000. Nothing desirable for a home in beautiful Berkshire is wanting. On account of the owner's removal the property will be sold at cost. Terms easy. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany and but five or six miles from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass. If not sold will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months from June 1, at $300 per month.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Fifty-two acres land on the Boston Turnpike, one and a half miles from the depot at New-Rochelle, and one mile from the depot at Larchmont Station on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. There is a small cottage-house, barn, and stable on the premises, and it is in the immediate neighborhood of extensive improvements. Another railroad is being surveyed through it, and when rapid transit will be established will be within half an hour of 42d-st., or forty-five minutes to City Hall. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

TWO LOTS ON 9TH-AV., BETWEEN 105th and 106th sts.; also two lots on each street, finest location on the island, for sale on easy terms. RIKER, RESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUNTRY residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12, EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences in Montclair, N. J., on elevated ground, having a view unsurpassed for beauty and extent by any other in the State. Apply at No. 138 Chambers-st., Room No. 9.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, A SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 59 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS for sale and to let; also, farms near for sale or exchange. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway.

CHATHAM, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP, two lots; five minutes from depot. C. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & JAMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 203 Montague-st. and No. 399 Flatbush-av. Sales of houses, lots, and farms, at City Sales-room, Brooklyn, or Exchange Sales-room, New-York. Furniture sales receive prompt attention.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

At 12 M., at City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

BY ORDER OF GEO. B. ELKINS, Esq.,

407 LOTS ON NOSTRAND, NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, KINGSTON, ALBANY, AND TROY AVS.; ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, DEAN, BERGEN, WARREN, BALTIC, BUTLER, DOUGLASS, AND DEGRAW STS., AND ST. MARKS-AV.

These lots must rapidly enhance in value, and buyers will never have an opportunity to purchase such choice lots at as low figures as can be obtained at this sale. The Grand East Parkway is already opened, graded, paved, &c., and contracts already out for ornamentation, under the direction of the Park Commissioners, with the choicest trees and shubbery to be obtained, thereby making it, in fact, a part of Prospect Park.

Maps ready ten days before the sale at either of our offices, or at Sales-room.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 300 VACANT LOTS, AND SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS, including homestead of Charles Cooper, Bushwick-av. Boulevard and Weirfield-st., in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn. Also, store property, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

COLE & MURPHY will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 M., at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, by order of executors of Robert Adair and Charles Cooper. Ten per cent. and $10 auction fee on day of sale; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at D. Barnett's, No. 397 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; U. S. Thompson's, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; and Theo. F. Jackson's, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.

PARTITION SALE of the estate of ENOCH DEAN, deceased.
VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY,
under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, referee.
DINGEE, PORTER & CO. will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, March 11, 1873,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of the referee above named, the valuable property known as
No. 227 BOWERY,
with the buildings thereon, being 24 feet 11¼ inches front and rear, and running back 186 feet to an alley 10 feet in width, leading to Rivington-st., with the privilege of using the said alley.

For terms, maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers,
DINGEE, PORTER & CO.,
No. 2,308 3d-av. and No. 82 Cedar-st.,
to MARSHALL & VERPLANCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
and CHARLES H. BAILEY,
Defendant's Attorneys,
No. 233 Grand-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND WEST 28TH-ST., NOS. 459 AND 461 6TH-AV., AND NOS. 102 AND 104 WEST 28TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Walter Carter, Esq., executor of Peter Schersten, deceased:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot, (with store,) situate on the south-west corner of 6th-av. and West 28th-st., and known as No. 461. Also, the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, (with store,) adjoining the above, on the southerly side, and known as No. 459 6th-av. Lots each about 25x62 feet.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of West 28th-st., adjoining the 6th-av. property in the rear, and known as Nos. 102 and 104. The houses are about 34 feet deep, and have brown-stone trimmings. Lots each from 15.9 to 23.1x49.3.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

TWELVE ELEGANT
RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS ON
11TH-AV., 101ST AND 102D STS.,
at peremptory auction sale,
THURSDAY, MARCH 13,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The lots are on ELEVATED GROUND, between the BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OVERLOOKING THE CENTRAL PARK and surrounding country. They are on the site of THE OLD ABBEY, so well known to the old inhabitants, and adjoining ALDERMAN BRADLEY'S MANSION, and more particularly described as follows:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—South-west corner of 102d-st., three full lots, fronting on the avenue.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET.—South side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., two full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET.—South side, 103 feet east of Riverside drive, five full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST-STREET.—North side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., two lots.

SALE PEREMPTORY, TITLE INDISPUTABLE. Terms very easy. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COTTAGE OF ten or twelve rooms, one hour from City Hall; to a party that would take the rent in goods that are popular and salable, a liberal rent would be paid, and the whole year in advance. Address, with full particulars, LEANDER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ANY FAMILY GOING ABROAD WHO may wish good care and nominal rent for their premises, will find in the advertiser a party right in every respect. Address for two weeks W. M. W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE WEST side, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

House-Hunters' Directory.

FOR A LIST OF

HOUSES TO LET

AND

HOUSES FOR SALE

IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, SEE

SUNDAY NEWS.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.

For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE of Portchester, within five minutes of the railroad depot, a large and commodious dwelling-house, with about ten acres of land; house contains eighteen rooms; has all the convenience of a city residence except gas; large carriage-house and other out-offices, greenhouse, fine garden, abundance of all kinds of fruits and flowers, fine shade trees; a splendid view of the Long Island Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET—ON THE LINE OF THE PENNSYLvania Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., five minutes from depot, a large and commodious dwelling-house, 25 rooms; gas in house; abundance of fruit, large and small; good vegetable garden; splendid shade; running brook in a grove on the premises; admirably situated for Summer boarders; house and out-buildings in complete order. Apply to THURSTON & JENNINGS, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET, AT LONG BRANCH—FROM the 2d of June next, to the 20th of September, the most complete and charming villa on the shore. Excellent bathing-ground, use of kitchen-garden, completely stocked, billiard-room, flower-garden, croquet-lawn, stabling for two horses, coach-house, room for two carriages, ice-house full of excellent ice. The place will be to let to a private family only. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR WALLACK, Box-office Wallack's Theatre.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS fully and elegantly furnished three-story high-stoop double house, on West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be rented to a first-class private family for one or two years at a fair rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT EATONTOWN, NEAR LONG Branch, N. J., a house of twelve rooms, furnished or unfurnished; by the year or for the Summer months; stables, good garden, fruit and shade trees; near depot. Apply, by letter, to J. HOPPER, Stamp Depot, New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—22D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., in a private house, two floors, consisting of nine rooms and bath-room, water and gas. Will be rented separate or together. Rent, $85 per month. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—HOUSE containing ten large rooms, bath-room, range, &c.; location on high ground, and very pleasant; three minutes' walk from depot. Call or address J. E. HEDDEN, Marine National Bank.

TO RENT—NO. 201 WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house to rent, either furnished or unfurnished, to a first-class tenant. Apply of J. ROMAINE BROWN, NO. 1,280 BROADWAY.

MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—TO RENT, the house and three lots on East 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has fourteen rooms, all improvements, in nice order. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET AT NEWARK—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a cottage house, containing twelve rooms, with garden, fruit trees, &c.; five minutes from depot and Lincoln Park. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house on 36th-st., adjoining 5th-av.; full size, and first-class in every respect; gas-fixtures with the house. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock by permit only from B. HAXTUN, No. 63 Centre-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop full-front house on West 57th-st. to lease for three years, at low rent, to a desirable tenant. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, between 2d and 6th avs., and 2d and 16th sts. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 407 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; all improvements; location good; rent $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—NO. 130 EAST 25TH-ST., FULLY and handsomely furnished, at the low rent of $175 per month to a private family. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, BARN, AND TWO acres of land on East River, opposite 78th-st., to let low. S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,475 3d-av., 83d and 84th sts.

CANAL-ST.—TO RENT, STORE AND LOFTS of No. 323, near Mercer-st., and lofts of No. —, and loft of No. 389, same street; very reasonable rents. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

WEST-ST. STORES TO RENT OR LEASE.—Two four-story, substantial stores; wide street, very accessible, low rent; possession, in part, at once. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, between 5th and 9th avs., below 59th st., from $1,400 to $2,500; furnished and unfurnished. M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av.

TO LET—FLATS AND HALF HOUSES, lower and upper parts for small families. M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av., corner 48th-st.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST. TO RENT.—Admirable location for paper, metal, or other trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CANAL-ST., NO. 323, NEAR BROADWAY. To Lease or For Sale.—Store, 90 feet. Inquire of JAMES PRICE, Hudson, near Canal-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.

This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES TO LET
ON FOURTH FLOOR
OF NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD-ST.,
Suitable for Lawyers, Architects, &c.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS—On SOUTH 5TH-AV., (Laurens-st.,) between Houston and Prince sts., a plot 75 by 100 feet.

ALSO,

ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS—A CORNER PLOT, 62 feet wide, by about 80 feet with "L" lot 25 by 100; location GRAND-ST., close to and east of Broadway.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, a large building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 feet deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; will be let in rooms to suit. Applicants inquire at No. 501 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BANKING FLOOR Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, about 38 feet front by 90 feet deep, with large vault; rent, $15,000 per annum.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-Power—The four upper floors of No. 10 Spruce-st., near Printing-house-square. Inquire of GEORGE W. MILLAR, or JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE PROPERty No. 632 Broadway, through to Crosby-st.; lofts or store separate, if desired. Store No. 634 Broadway to let; also, rooms and lofts over Nos. 636 and 638.

WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.—To lease, a splendid corner in Fifth Ward; three four-story stone-front stores, 75x100, or would be rented separately. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a butcher's shop, fixtures, and all; reasonable terms; EZRA S. HIGBEE, Mamaroneck; call for three days.

NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY.—TO let, the first loft, occupied by Mason & Hamlin Organ Company; 55x200, lighted with side windows. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 90 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the large building No. 100 Bleecker-st., with L on Greene-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—THIRD FLOOR of fire-proof building, No. 52 Beekman-st., with or without power.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF THREE years, the store No. 750 Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS WILL find excellent rooms and table at Mme. DYNE'S, No. 52 Boulevard Haussmann, three minutes from the Grand Hotel and the American Bankers, at ten francs per diem. For particulars inquire of FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, No. 532 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY TRAINED saddle horse, suitable for lady or gentleman; sold for want of use. Apply to Dr. GEO. W. PERRY, Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—LANDAU; BREWSTER'S make; nearly new; family going abroad. Apply at stable, No. 24 Lexington-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1860,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE GOOD board, with pleasant rooms; terms, gentlemen, rooms, with board, $6 per week; also, table board, $4 per week. No moving in May. No. 383 West 35th-st.

NO. 210 EAST 20TH-ST.—NEATLY-furnished rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and their wives, first-class brown-stone house, and board.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE FURnished room; breakfast if desired; next door to Grand Hotel; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

NO. 144 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29TH-st.—Very desirable room, with all improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman; very small family of adults.

NO. 49 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with first-class board, two furnished hall rooms, to gentlemen only; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 117 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR Washington-square.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—CHEERFUL room, furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen without board.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms to rent, with superior table board. Unquestionable references exchanged.

FLOORS OR SINGLE ROOMS—TO let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 33 Irving-place, with or without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a private family or where there are but few boarders; vicinity of University-place; references. Address S. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL,
STAMFORD, CONN., YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
Pupils will be received March 15.
For catalogues, apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS GOING ABROAD.—A lady of large experience in teaching has taken an elegant residence near Central Park and 5th-av., where she will superintend the education of a limited and select number of young ladies and little girls, who will be received into her family and enjoy a combination of educational advantages, with refined home influences, such as few institutions can present. Unexceptionable references given. Address CULTURE, Station G, New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 25. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—Superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 8; terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF charge at the Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av. Prof. DE TORNOS.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for MUTUAL PLAN for introductions throughout the country. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Schools promptly supplied.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN, FIFTY YEARS OF age, with large experience in mercantile pursuits in both North and South America, having a few thousand dollars to invest, wishes to make a permanent arrangement with a good house, well established and doing a safe business, where his income would not be less than $3,000 per annum, and where his money would be perfectly safe; the best references given and required. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 5,440 Post-office.

A GERMAN WOULD LIKE TO ENTER into an engagement with a responsible party conducting a legitimate business by which he would become a junior partner of the firm, by placing $5,000 as capital; he is thirty-five years of age; three and a half years in this country, and has been employed by one firm during that time. Address P. S. W., Station A.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 CASH, to increase capital in one of the best located and well-established lumber-yards, now doing a good business in New-York City; with above amount could be largely increased. Principals only treated with; answers addressed to G. E., Box No. 143 *Times* Office for four days.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE WEST would like a situation with a first-class New-York house, with chance to invest capital when thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been three years in the hardware trade, and can give good references. Address N. B. SHELDON, Cleveland, Ohio.

TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a partner with $10,000, in an established office; must be one of good habits and thoroughly capable. Address "REX," Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

$1,700.—**FOR SALE**—AN OLD, WELL-established crockery, glass, and lamp business; good location; sold on account of sickness. H. DEGENA, No. 471 Second-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
First time at this theatre of the French dramatization of Dickens' Romantic Christmas Story,
NO THOROUGHFARE,
called "L'Abime," (The Abyss.)
MR. FLORENCE
In his artistic characterization of
OBENREIZER, THE SWISS,
in which he created such a marked sensation on the occasion of the original production of the play in America. It will now be produced with new and appropriate scenery, appointments, dresses, &c., &c., and cast to the full strength of the popular stock company.
EACH EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MONDAY, MARCH 17, reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT in Mr. Boucicault's new drama of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DADDY O'DOWD.
RETURN OF MR. and MRS. DION BOUCICAULT.
ON MONDAY, MARCH 17,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear in
A NEW DRAMA,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD,
as Mike O'Dowd of the Gladdagh, a Galway Fishsalesman.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FIFTH WEEK.
MR. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.
A perfect ensemble of acting and mise en scene: Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN.
Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
EARLY APPLICATION
is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.
MAX MARETZEK..............Sole Manager
ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
This SATURDAY, March 8, at 1 P. M.
GRAND LUCCA MATINEE,
LA FAVORITA.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, as Leonora.
Sigs. VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, JAMET.
Matinée admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $16. In consequence of the great number of persons unable to obtain seats for
MIGNON,
on its last representation, it will be repeated on
MONDAY EVENING, March 10.
LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ.
Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway and the Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTEENTH WEEK.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
MATCHLESS CORPS DE BALLET.
EXHILARATING MUSIC.
Vocalism, Costumes, Scenery, Effects, Varieties, Panorama, Tableaux, Transformation.
An unequaled COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
On MONDAY EVENING next, March 10,
RECONSTRUCTION.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW SONGS, MUSIC, DANCES, VARIETIES.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
RICHARD HOFFMAN, the SWISS WARBLERS,
Señor SPARATE, the MAN APE.
In preparation, a startling realism illustrating the PERILS AND DANGERS OF FRONTIER LIFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. T. STETSON.
ONLY MATINEE OF
NECK AND NECK.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The popular young tragedian, Mr.
E. T. STETSON,
E. T. STETSON,
in Chas. Foster's immensely successful drama of
NECK AND NECK,
NECK AND NECK,
replete with startling effects and tableaux.
MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.

BRET HARTE AT BROOKLYN.
The author of the "HEATHEN CHINEE" and other extensively known humorous pieces, makes his SECOND APPEARANCE in his now widely-celebrated lecture on
THE ARGONAUTS OF '49,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
MONDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.
The Press said on his first appearance in New-York and Brooklyn:
"During an hour and a half he kept the entire audience in a continuous roar of laughter."—*New-York Times.*
"Mr. Harte rivals the great master of Pickwick. Pre-eminently a popular lecturer."—*New-York Tribune.*
"In a word, Mr. Bret Harte has achieved a decided hit on the platform, and may choose between lecturing and literature hereafter with a certain confidence of success in either."—*New-York Evening Post.*
"The lecture was all wheat—perfectly satisfactory."—*Brooklyn Daily Union.*
"The lecture was thoroughly enjoyed, and is about the most sensible, cultivated, least dogmatic and suggestive effort which has been presented to the lyceum's attention for a great while in this vicinity."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*
Reserved seats, in Brooklyn, at Chandler's, No. 172 Montague-st.; Elkins', No. 465 Fulton-st. New-York, Ditman's, Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
The New-York Lecture was unavoidably postponed to March 18, at Steinway Hall. Same tickets good.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give his second EXHIBITION of
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.
The entertainment will commence with a series of new and beautiful EXPERIMENTS in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
A RAT
will be placed under the receiver of an AIR-PUMP, the air exhausted, when the rat will die. He will then be restored to life by GALVANISM.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT will give his first free lecture, to children, on MONDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M., at No. 1,288 Broadway. Bring all the little ones between five and fourteen years old and see how readily they can learn French by the oral system. First lesson free.

FRENCH DRAMATIC READINGS.
In order to accommodate all, Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT will give three French Dramatic Readings, with dramatic version, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12, 4, and 8½ P. M., at No. 1,288 Broadway. Free to all.

FROBISHER'S READINGS,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

NINTH POPULAR MATINEE—ASSOciation Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Overwhelming success of this series of entertainments. Grand concert THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, by the celebrated Hyers Sisters and Luca Brothers. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 25 cents extra.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 12lb. Cap, 13x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14½x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
300 reams 22lb. No. 42, 16x26.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 23lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
300 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x28, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
200 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16½x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x20.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE
ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873.

Written proposals will be received until MONDAY, 17th inst., for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, for the current year, 1,000 kegs, more or less, of square and hexagon nuts, cold and hot pressed, of best quality, as required from time to time. Also for supplying, as above, fifty tons, more or less, of cast steel for tools, and frog steel in bars, plates and points, as required for use for current year, all to be subject to inspection and rejection if not satisfactory. Any further information will be furnished on application at this office.

L. L. LOCKWOOD,
PURCHASING AGENT.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 1, 1873, for the delivery of 7,000 cubic yards of cut Granite Face Stone, required during the present year for the completion of the Brooklyn tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office. Printed specifications sent upon application by mail. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(Curtain rises at 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Third week and LAST BUT ONE of the very popular Local, Sensational, and Spectacular American "Folly" in four acts and a GRAND TRANSFORMATION, entitled

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF ROUGHING IT.

ROUGHING IT.

With its wealth of unique Local effects; wild picturesque border scenery; superb spectacular tableaux, and Mrs. JOHN WOOD in her most successful and amusing personification of "POLLY"; Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT—the Grand chorus and 100 auxiliaries!!!

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF
ROUGHING IT.
THIS (Saturday,) AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, March 17, he will produce, after careful and costly preparation, the GREAT SENSATION of the DAY, M. Victorien Sardou's new Parisian comedy of American society, entitled

UNCLE SAM.

This unique play—having been PROHIBITED IN PARIS—will receive on the above occasion its first representation on any stage, and Mr. Daly produces it at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE that it may receive all the aid from the immense resources of this magnificent theatre which it may require.

. Box-sheet open for the FIRST SIX NIGHTS, Tuesday, March 11.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Curtain rises at 8.)
NOS. 717 AND 719 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8 o'clock, and on SATURDAY NEXT, for the MATINEE will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new emotional play entitled,

ALIXE!

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. H. BURNETT.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE
OF ALIXE, ON
THIS, SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11, will be RE-PRODUCED, in very elaborate style, Mr. Frank Marshall's most SUCCESSFUL LONDON COMEDY, entitled NEW-YEAR'S EVE; OR, FALSE SHAME, with its original cast and entirely new scenery. Box sheet open Tuesday next. In preparation DIVORCE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that ALIXE, which is now being acted for the LAST TIMES, will be followed by the second of the series of emotional Parisian comedies which he has arranged to produce this season. The new piece is an extraordinary play of singular interest, by the author of Leah, the Forsaken.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.
THIS, SATURDAY EVENING, March 8,
Second performance by members of MR. DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY.
NEW YEAR'S EVE; Or, FALSE SHAME.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10.45.
THIS AFTERNOON at 1½,
LAST MATINEE
Of the MOST ADMIRABLE PLAY PRODUCED IN NEW-YORK
IN TWENTY YEARS,
100 YEARS OLD.
THIS EVENING at 8,
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF
100 YEARS OLD.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 11, will be produced, with new and elaborate scenery, a local play of great interest, written expressly for this theatre by Miss Olive Logan, and entitled
A BUSINESS WOMAN.
Seats secured in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Director.......Mr. JAS. E. HAYES
MONDAY EVENING, March 3.
Every night until further notice the American Grimaldi,
MR. GEO. L. FOX,
and his
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which is now being presented with new scenery, effects, music, and tricks. The finest Corps of Artists in New-York City. HUMPTY DUMPTY, (the original,) Mr. GEO. L. FOX; Old One Two, "a famed Pantaloonatic," Mr. C. K. FOX. The brilliant "Olio" in Act II. presents Senor Caselli on the Invisible Wire; Musical Specialities by the Russian Quartet; the infants Venus and Adonis on the Velocipede; Tyroliennes by the Martens and Mlle. Gretchen; Skatorial Evolutions, Kynock and Smith; Prof. Nelson & Sons in Classic Gymnastic Feats; the Grand Cat Duet, by Mons. and Mme. Martens; the Wonderful Acrobats, the Bedouin Arabs, ten in number.
MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday. Seats secured six days in advance.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
28th-st. and Broadway.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY AND SAM SHARPLEY'S
NEW, UNIQUE, AND NOVEL COMPANY.
AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL PROGRAMME,
NEVER SEEN BEFORE IN THIS CITY.
MASKS AND FACES. BRILLIANT OLIO.
BURLESQUE OPERA, LA SOMNAMBULA.
Begins at 8. Seats secured. Carriages at 10½.

BIJOU THEATRE—(ROBINSON HALL) No. 18 East 16th-st.—SATURDAY, March 8, at 8 o'clock, last performance of the celebrated prestidigitator,
FAURE NICOLAY.
Magic, comedy, musical intermede, &c. Reserved seats, $1. Tickets at Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway. For private soirees, address to Faure Nicolay, Hotel Brunswick, 5th-av. and 26th-st.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
The great character artists "Messrs"
SHERIDAN and MACK.
First time of the comic sketch ROUGHING IT.

"CREDIT MOBILIER"—NEW GALOP by Wm. A. Pond, Jr., introducing several humorous melodies, price 40c.; "Pity the Homeless One To-night," C. Pratt, 35c.; "March Romaine," Gounod, 40c.; "Butterfly Song," from Leo and Lotos, 40c.; "Dundreary Polka," with picture, Baker, 40c.; "Mother, Bear Me to the Window," ballad, Stampfin, 40c. Copies mailed post-free. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square, New-York.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE SCIENTIFIC Lectures for the People, in the great hall, at 8 P. M. The second series for 1873 will be as follows: March 8, *Deep Placer Gold Mining in California*, by Prof. B. Silliman, of Yale College. March 15, *The Seven Senses*, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, United States Mining Commissioner. March 22, *On Sound and Hearing*. March 29, *On Voice and Speech*. April 5, *The Explanation of Musical Harmony*; by Prof. Louis Elsberg, M. D., of the University Medical College, New-York. April 12, *The Chemical Elements*, by W. Goold Levison, Esq., late Director of the Cooper Union Laboratory. April 19, *Mordants and Dyeing*, by Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia College. April 26, *On Bridge Building*, illustrated by the actual building of a bridge by the Pupils of the Mechanical Class of the Cooper Union, by George W. Plympton, Professor of Physics in the Cooper Union.
The third and concluding series will relate to Social and Political Science, the subjects of which will be duly announced. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BRET HARTE. "HEATHEN CHINEE." Brooklyn and New-York, 10th and 18th of March. See "Amusements."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway
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THE JURY OUT.

Close of the Scannell Murder Trial—Mr. Phelps' Address, and the Judge's Charge to the Jury.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. Mr. Beach continued his address for the defense, and at the close District-Attorney Phelps proceeded to sum up for the prosecution. During this trial considerable interest has been felt in Mr. Phelps' maiden effort as public prosecutor in a great criminal case, and, while it was admitted that, up to the close of the testimony, he gave evidence of an ability, skill, address, and a profound legal knowledge which was hardly anticipated, it was feared that, by comparison with the excellent speech of Mr. Beach for the defense, his summing up would not be equal to the occasion. The result took the Court and bar by surprise. His address throughout was clear, argumentative, and lucid, never varying from the evidence adduced on trial, and never attempting to mystify the minds of the jurors by a discussion of questions having no pertinence to the general issue. His opening and peroration were particularly eloquent, and on concluding Judge Brady delivered his charge to the jury. During the day the only incident that occurred to interrupt the proceedings was another extraordinary manifestation of feeling or emotion on the part of the prisoner, similar in character to that which occurred at a former stage of the trial. During Mr. Beach's address Scannell permitted his head to drop on the table and gave utterance to a series of short, hysteric sobs, which immediately attracted the attention of the Court and jury. An officer went to his assistance, whereupon he became wild and excited. His counsel and friends seized and endeavored to pacify him; but he shook them off with violence, and rushing toward the private room attached to the court for the benefit of the officers and prisoners, he shouted out, "Let me get out of here." This demonstration of passion created great excitement among the spectators, who rose to their feet, while the prisoner was eagerly seized by Sheriff Brennan and half a dozen deputies, and hurried into the ante-room. After an absence of about five minutes he became calm, and re-entered court, occupying a seat with his back turned to the Judge and jury. He remained passive during the remainder of the day, and the proceedings continued without any further interruption.

At the opening of the court Mr. Beach continued his argument for the defense, which lasted the entire of the previous day. His address was eloquent and earnest, and at its close he made a most powerful appeal for mercy at the hands of the jury.

District-Attorney Phelps then proceeded to sum up the case for the prosecution. He reminded the jury of the magnitude of the issues committed to their trust, and mindful, to the last degree, of the evidence adduced by the defense, of the arguments of the able and distinguished gentlemen representing two professions, who endeavored to prove the insanity of the prisoner, they should judge of the case calmly, deliberately, and impartially, as a duty which they owed to their oaths, their country, and their God. No one was more deeply conscious than he was of the sympathy which the sufferings of the family of the prisoner excited in the breasts of all; his heart went forth in compassionate sympathy toward them, and any act or word of his that would add to the poignancy of their grief would be a bitter draught of gall that he would fain let pass from him. Mr. Beach's eloquent appeal, he perceived, produced a marked effect, but in the presence of the sorrowful surroundings of the heart-broken mother and wife and sisters of the prisoner they were not to forget the overwhelming sorrow which afflicted the relatives of Donohoe when the bullet of the assassin consigned him to an untimely and unprepared-for grave. It was too true that the living was in a position capable of arousing sympathy and consideration, while the dead had no one to lift a voice in his behalf; he was powerless to contradict the aspersions cast upon him by counsel, and nothing was remembered but the evil that remained after him. The affliction of the friends of the prisoner they had witnessed was a powerful appeal for mercy, but there was another cry that should be hearkened to—the cry of the people of the State of New-York, a cry for redress and protection from lawlessness, crime, and murder. They asked a verdict that would suppress lawless passion, which, if permitted to run unchecked, would make the streets flow red with blood, and give unlimited license to every bloody-minded man in the community who sought vengeance for real or supposed wrong. Counsel adverted to the evidence and the theory of insanity advanced by the defense, stating, in answer to the statement of Mr. Beach, that the prisoner was a peaceable citizen and an affectionate friend, that the first occasion when he appeared in connexion with this fearful vendetta, he was armed and in company with a crowd of rioters and assassins. He detailed the circumstances of the shooting of Florence Scannell from the standpoint of the prosecution, pointing out, from the evidence of Dr. Shine, that at the inquest, which lasted five days, the prisoner was calm, unexcited and sane. The next occasion when he met Donohoe was on Fourth-avenue, and the interference of a third party alone prevented him from then carrying out the murderous purpose his friends knew he entertained regarding the deceased. Subsequently he shot at and wounded Donohoe in Third-avenue, and a reconciliation was attempted to be affected, but in vain. Finally he murdered his long-pursued victim at Johnson's pool-room, and nothing, perhaps, could better express the notoriety of Scannell's murderous design, nursed for years, than the short, terse, but lucid expression of the Police Captain on seeing the dead body of Donohoe: "Ah! this is the end of a long race." Through the whole of this strife between them the positions of Donohoe and Scannell never altered—the former always fleeing, the latter ever pursuing. Where was the occasion? Did Donohoe ever prove himself the aggressor? This was never even hinted at by the prisoner's counsel, and this was the only instance where they did not attempt to vilify and defame the character of the dead. The District-Attorney detailed the circumstances connected with the shooting of Donohoe at the pool-room, as given in evidence, the manner of the prisoner before and after the fatal event, but in all actions where was the circumstance to indicate the existence of the slightest trace of insanity? His counsel pointed to the fact that he trembled and turned pale, and well he might. Surrounded by a crowd angrily desiring to lynch him, and brought into the presence of his victim with the awful consequences of his acts before his mind, human nature could not repress a shudder, but when he was removed from these influences his coolness returned, and with a horrible nonchalance—indicating a deep-seated depravity—he quietly smoked a cigar. He ridiculed the theory of self-defense as the most absurd and baseless ever put forward in a court of justice, reiterating a former statement that Donohoe was hounded to death by the prisoner, and in the whole history of the fatal feud he never attempted the life of Scannell. On the subject of the insanity dodge, he said that for such a defense under the law of the State of New-York a person must be laboring under a defect of reason and unconscious of the nature, character, and consequences of his acts. If a man was in such perfect possession of every faculty of his mind, so unclouded by passion, so unperverted by impulse, as the counsel for the defense wanted to make out as necessary to render him amenable to punishment, he would never commit the crime. The finding of the law on this subject was that the man who is in a mental condition capable of distinguishing right from wrong, shall answer for his crimes. He contended that the double defense of insanity and self-defense was contradictory, and cannot both exist at the same time. He disposed of the theory of insanity by an argument based upon the following propositions: First—That the insanity relied upon by the defense was not the insanity by which the law excused the commission of crime. Second—That admitting all the testimony of the defense to be true, it did not prove the existence of any insanity at all. Third—That the testimony was entirely unreliable and self-contradictory; and Fourth—That the entire theory and scope of the defense showed that they themselves did not believe in it either. He believed that the acquittal of the prisoner upon the defense set up would establish a principle that passion, nursed, unrestrained, unbridled, would afford free rein to crime by recognizing it as insanity, and thus forever prevent conviction for any offense. The prisoner, it was stated, had a morbid impulse to kill Donohoe at sight, but there was a great deal of method in his madness. He had not that morbid impulse on meeting Donohoe on the streets accompanied by his friends, and it was only when the chance of assassination was presented that this impulse asserted itself. Counsel delivered a very eloquent appeal for justice, whether acquittal or conviction, unmindful of anything save the evidence and the law adduced in the trial.

Judge Brady then delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I congratulate you that this trial has at last reached its conclusion. You have devoted a great deal of time to the consideration and the investigation of a very important case—important not only to the people, but of course of great importance to the prisoner. You have listened patiently to the evidence which has come before you, and the people and the prisoner have been accorded a full and free investigation of all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the issues in this contest. You are not, in approaching this case, to permit yourselves to be influenced in the slightest possible degree by the thing called public clamor. That is an element of life which never must exist in the jury-box. Neither public sentiment, nor public indignation, nor public excitement has anything to do with the deliberations of a jury. You are to dispose of the case according to the evidence, and the law as you shall have it declared to you, impartially and fearlessly; and while you shall not yield to the thing called public clamor or public indignation, you shall not permit anything in the way of sympathy to prevent you from entering upon the case with a proper consideration of the evidence and the law. Whatever evidence may have been offered for the prosecution, whatever defense was offered in behalf of the prisoner, are to be disposed of, not by sympathy, but on the evidence and the rules of law and the circumstances, just as in any other controversy, and therefore, gentlemen of the jury, while I tell you that you shall reject public clamor, you shall not be influenced by any false sympathy for the prisoner at the bar—but you are to dispose of the case upon the evidence and the law. I deem it my duty also to say to you that, whatever defense is presented is one which is justly entitled to your careful consideration. Its character you have nothing to do with. If it is legal, you must consider it and pass upon it. I deem it proper, at the outset, to advise you that the evidence of the alleged shooting of Florence Scannell by Donohoe was admitted as one of the exciting or deceptive causes of the avowed insanity of the prisoner, but not in any respect standing alone by itself as a justification or excuse for the subsequent killing of Donohoe by the defendant. As an element of the causes creating mental alienation, and therefore of the defense interposed, he was entitled to its bearing in that direction. Donohoe, if guilty, should be punished only by the people, after due prosecution and conviction. No human power could rightly deprive him of life without the judgment of his peers. I deem it also proper to say that I do not intend to roam abroad into the domain of intellectual and moral insanity. It will be the object of my remarks to lighten your labors by advising you of the duties you have to discharge, and the rules of law by which you are to be governed. And let me here say to you, gentlemen of the jury, that all the facts in this case are for your determination. Upon you rests the high and solemn duty of disposing of every question adduced in this case that bears upon the guilt or innocence of this prisoner. You take your law from me in that respect. I am to submit it, but in reference to the facts you are the sole and exclusive judge. The charge in this case is one of murder in the first degree. To establish this two things are necessary—first, the killing by the defendant, and with a premeditated design to effect death. It is sufficient, however, if the premeditation existed at the moment the killing was accomplished. On the subject of premeditation you have the conduct of the prisoner indicating an intention to kill—the existence of a motive declared or evidenced by the threat of revenge. You have also to consider the manner of the killing upon the question of premeditation and with force. The prosecution claim to have shown these necessary elements beyond a reasonable doubt. There are two defenses, the first being justifiable or excusable homicide. Gentlemen of the jury was the killing of Donohoe by the defendant justifiable? Was there a reasonable ground for the defendant to apprehend a design on the part of Donohoe to do him some great personal injury, and of imminent danger that such design should be accomplished? On this subject let me read the following: "When one who is without fault himself is attacked by another in such a manner or under such circumstances as to furnish reasonable ground for apprehending a design to take away his life, or do him some great bodily harm, and there is reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent that such a design will be accomplished, I think he may safely act upon appearance and kill the assailant, if that be necessary to avoid the apprehending danger, and the killing will be justifiable, although it may afterward turn out that the appearances were false; and if there was, in fact, a design to do him serious injury, when danger that it would be done, must decide at his peril upon the force of the circumstances in which he is placed, for that is a matter which will be subject to a judicial review." This justification depends upon the relations existing between Donohoe and the prisoner—the approach of the prisoner in such a manner, either by act or word, as to warrant the belief suggested—the respective relative positions to each other, and the opportunities to apprehend the danger. The law imposes upon the assailed a duty to avoid the necessity of killing, if he can do so in safety. This is to be determined by all the circumstances surrounding the transaction, but the jury must be satisfied that, duly considered, they establish the justification or excuse. When a man takes human life, upon which the law sets a high value, it is required of him that he shall give satisfactory evidence that he was justified in doing what he did. He must make that appear. If he does, then he is entitled to acquittal; otherwise he is not. Now, gentlemen of the jury, I do not mean to stop here to narrate any of the details of the shooting of Donohoe. You have listened to the evidence; you have heard it commented upon by both of the counsel in the case, and I shall presume that all the facts and circumstances are fresh in your memory. Take them into consideration and say, whether, considering them with their relation to each other, and taking also into consideration the circumstances to which I have called your attention particularly, there was such danger to the defendant in this case as under the legal rule suggested, warranted him in killing Donohoe. If you find that there was, then he is entitled to acquittal at your hands, but you must be satisfied, as I have already suggested, the circumstances surrounding him warranted the act he committed.

The next defense, and which I call the second defense, is that of insanity. The answer that though he was not justified in killing Donohoe, he was irresponsible for the act, arising from his mental condition at the time the act was committed. The defense of insanity is said to be one that should be carefully scrutinized and thoroughly examined, and that is the case with all defenses interposed. You should, in considering the evidence, not permit yourselves to be carried away by any prejudice as to the character of the defense, but give to it all the consideration to which you may think it entitled in the evidence which relates to it. Insanity, or mental alienation, the peculiar condition of the prisoner's mind, is claimed to be established by a great variety of facts and circumstances, showing changes in his health, in his mental and physical condition, also in his affections for his relatives, in his demeanor and conduct, and also hallucinations, illusions, and delusions, which led to the impression of his insanity, and, in the opinion of the experts, if true, declared to be evidence of that condition of mind. You have arrayed against this—I do not pretend to present you every one of the facts or circumstances or acts in detail, but I have attempted to group together those which I have considered to be most salient, leaving your memory to supply any of the others I have omitted—and so with regard to the facts and circumstances arrayed against this on behalf of the people, which are the general demeanor of the prisoner, as shown by the witnesses for the prosecution, with such opportunities as they had of witnessing them; the official pursuits of the defendant, his visits to the Sheriff's office, and his conduct there; in his appreciation of the criminal charge against him; his giving bail; his retirement to avoid arrest; his card-playing; the existence of a motive founded on a threat, uttered, followed out, and ultimately executed; his conduct at the inquest upon the remains of his brother Florence; his declaration that if the law did not avenge his brother's death he would; the difference, in the opinions of experts, such as exist in this case; also, the verity of the illusions or delusions.

Now, gentlemen, were these conceptions perceptions, or delusions disclosed by the prisoner's observations or expressions really believed by him, or were they mere fancies which would yield to the reasoning which would convince a sane mind? This is an important element, and one for you to determine on the whole of the evidence in this case. All these facts and circumstances to be considered together are important, and demand your close attention. It may be that the experts in some respects differ, but however that may be, their opinions are not absolute. It remains with you upon a consideration of all the evidence bearing on the subject, to determine the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of the homicide. You are to give due weight to whatever facts and circumstances disclosed by the evidence tend to show the sanity of the defendant, and also to those that are arrayed and demonstrate his insanity, and you are to determine then whether he was insane at the time of the commission of the deed for which he stands arraigned.

That insanity considered in its legal aspect may be stated thus: It means such a defect of reason as would render the prisoner unconscious of the nature and character and consequence of his act, and of its unlawfulness and immorality. A man is, by the law of this State, responsible for his acts when he knows what he is doing, is capable of distinguishing right from wrong, understands the consequences of his act, and that it is in violation of the laws of God and man. In other words, if the prisoner was in such a state of mind as to know that the deed was unlawful and morally wrong, he is responsible; otherwise, not. If he was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, did not know that the act he was committing was unlawful and morally wrong, you cannot convict him of murder.

And now, gentlemen, I take up a series of requests which are made by counsel for the prisoner, and which I am bound to consider and pass upon. Some I charge and some I do not. Those that I charge I will read to you. Those that I refuse to charge I do not except, so far as the charge I may make with reference to the rules by which you are to be governed, form an exception.

One of them is this: That if at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him the deceased suddenly presented himself to him, without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied troubles, thrown into a state of mind in which he was deprived of his memory and understanding, so as to be unaware of the nature, character, and consequences of the act he committed, or to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong in reference to that particular act at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Again, the jury have the right, from their own knowledge of human nature and the tendencies of the human mind, in addition to and in confirmation of the evidence of experts, to say how far the causes relied upon to establish irresponsibility on the part of the defendant at the time of the commission of his act were adequate or sufficient to produce insanity, and did cause that result.

Again, that if the jury believe that from any predisposing cause the defendant's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing deceased he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to deceased, and at the time of his committing said act was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the deceased, he is not guilty of any offense whatever.

If some controlling disease was in truth the acting power within him (the prisoner) which he could not resist, or if he had not a sufficient use of his reason to control the passions which prompted the act complained of, he is not responsible.

That if the proof shows that the mind of the accused was in a diseased and unsound state, the question will be whether the disease existed to so high a degree that for the time being it overwhelmed the reason, conscience, and judgment, and whether the prisoner, in committing the homicide, acted from an irresistible and uncontrollable impulse; if so, then the act was not the act of a voluntary agent, but the involuntary act of the body without the concurrence of a mind directing it.

If the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree. If his mind was in that condition, he cannot be convicted of any offense.

That under the evidence in this case delusion is not a necessary element.

That the circumstance that various of the witnesses and friends of the defendant had not observed the conduct and manner and delusions of the defendant, is no contradiction of the witnesses who do testify to them.

Gentlemen, that I charge you, but that evidence is to be taken with the other evidence in determining the question. Again I charge that in determining the mental condition of the defendant at the time of the homicide, detached and separate circumstances are not to be considered by themselves alone, but also in connection with other proven circumstances of similar import. That disposes, gentlemen, of the requests to charge.

I charge you the burden of proving insanity as a defense is with the defendant, as the law presumes every man to be sane, and it is affirmative in its character, and is to be satisfactorily established. If there be a conflict of evidence there must be a preponderance in favor of the defense. In this case a number of witnesses and several experts have been examined. The value of the testimony on this question by the lay witnesses depends upon their opportunities of observation and the nature and quality of the acts detailed. The value of the evidence of experts is for the jury to declare. It is not conclusive, but to be considered in connection with the other testimony. Its importance, no doubt, would be increased when founded upon actual knowledge of the insane person; but when based upon the evidence or a hypothetical question, its applicability depends upon your finding of the facts supposed or assumed. Of these you have two, and the correctness of either or both is for your judgment to approve; and so of the force of the opinion. It remains for you, as the sole judges of the facts, to determine not only the existence of the facts supposed, but of the general question of insanity to which they refer. An excitable temper and disposition of mind do not constitute insanity, nor does a mere passion for revenge, coexistent with sanity. If the defendant was influenced by either or both of these elements, being otherwise sane, his defense of insanity fails. The law designs to compel men to control their passions, and to punish their indulgence, while in its mercy it releases from responsibility those acting in a state of mind which deprives them of memory and understanding, so as to be unaware of the nature, character, and consequences of the act. Was the defendant justified in killing Donohoe? Was the defendant insane, as alleged, within the legal rules I have stated? Was he a responsible agent at the time he committed the act within these rules? Or was he influenced by passion for revenge, being sane? These facts, gentlemen of the jury, are for you. Carefully scrutinize the evidence, weigh it carefully and dispassionately, and give to the prisoner everything which tends to his benefit, and properly consider and appropriate that which goes to establish his guilt, offered on behalf of the people, and to render your verdict without fear and without favor. In conclusion, gentlemen of the jury—for I deem it unnecessary to say anything further, and I have avoided any comment on the evidence as entirely unnecessary and out of my sphere, and leave the facts, as I have suggested, to your consideration and determination. The rule of law applicable to cases of this character is that the evidence must satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt upon the whole testimony, and if any doubt exist upon it in reference to his guilt, he is entitled to the benefit and advantage, and to an acquittal; and that rule, gentlemen, is founded upon a human principle of law, which is not to be lost sight of, that every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. By reasonable doubt is meant that condition of the mind which renders it unable to say that it feels an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge. Now, gentlemen, I have said to you all that I consider necessary in this important case. I have carefully prepared what I have said to you, so that I should not wander from the thoughts which should govern me, and what I deemed proper. Upon you rests the high and solemn responsibility of determining whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty or not, and I commend his case to your careful, calm, and deliberate consideration, expecting that you will be influenced by no other considerations than those which spring out of the evidence, guided and controlled as you will be by the rules of law which I have laid down to you.

After the charge of the Judge, at 6:20 P. M., the jurors were conducted to a private room at the other end of the building by several court officers, and locked up to deliberate upon their verdict. Meanwhile a large and increasing crowd of spectators thronged the court and corridors, anxiously discussing the probabilities of a conviction or acquittal, and as the officers passed through and fro between the jurors and the Judge they were stopped and interrogated to such an extent as to necessitate the interference of the police. The general questions involved in the plea of insanity, now almost inseparable from the defense on every capital case, were severely commented upon, and many good and prominent citizens, though willing to accord complete exoneration to the really demented, deplored the condition of society to which we would drift were it possible that the ingenuity of counsel could transform ordinary eccentricities of character into manifestations of insanity. Should such a precedent be established they had little faith in the preservation of law and order in this City. A large number of the personal friends of Scannell, including a few ward politicians professed their readiness to bet on the result at all odds, but their kindly offers were not accepted nor heeded. The mother, wife, and sisters of the prisoner were in constant attendance during the day and night, and the evident misery of their condition excited general commiseration. Mrs. Donohoe, wife of the murdered man, attired in deep mourning, accompanied by a few friends, came into court at a late stage of the proceedings, but on the retirement of the jury she stepped out unobserved by the spectators. While the jury was absent Scannell frequently passed in and out of court, smoking a cigar, apparently the coolest and most disinterested of spectators. He was reticent to all, was approached by none save by the officers, who were in attendance upon him, and with these he hardly exchanged a single word. As the hours passed by, the audience became weary, the counsel despaired of obtaining a verdict, and some of them left for their homes satisfied that no verdict would be arrived at. Finally, at 11 o'clock, Judge Brady received positive information from the jury that no agreement could be had, and he directed them to be locked up for the night. Without entering the court-room, he directed the officers to announce a recess until this morning, which was accordingly done. At 10½ to-day, the verdict, if any shall be arrived at, will be received.

It was rumored that the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, but no definite information could be obtained.

The Albany Burgess Corps.

The Albany Burgess Corps, Capt. H. B. Beecher, arrived in this City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Philadelphia, where they had been entertained by the State Fencibles, the Arion Club, and other societies, on their return from participating in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington. They marched in a body to the Metropolitan Hotel, and spent the evening in visiting places of amusement. The corps will form in line on Broadway, about 10 o'clock this morning, and, escorted by a platoon of police, and the Old Guard, will march up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, and up Fifth-avenue to the Forty-second-street Depot, where they will take the 10:40 train to Albany. On arriving at Albany, they will be met by the Mayor, the Albany Old Guard, and other military, and will partake of a banquet at the Delevan House.

An Old Convict at Jefferson Market.

Yesterday, Ernest Brunkle alias Ernest Wagner, who formerly kept a disreputable house in Wooster-street, was arrested on the complaint of Charles Simpson, of No. 216 Wooster-street, agent for the building lately occupied by Brunkle, charging him with stealing the gas-fixtures off the premises. Mr. Simpson, who had let the house to Brunkle, ascertaining the purposes for which it was used, gave him notice to quit. Brunkle acted on the notice, but carried with him the gas-fixtures, brackets, and chandelier, alleging that they were his property, under the bill of sale from Simpson. When brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, he offered to restore the property if he were allowed out on his parole. Justice Ledwith, in view of the bad record of the accused, refused the request and remanded the prisoner. The accused, the police say, is well-known to them. In 1864 he was convicted, of burglary at Detroit, Michigan, and sentenced to five years in State Prison. In 1869 he was convicted of a similar offense at Hackensack, N. J., and sent up for three years, with a fine of $300; and lately he was again sentenced to four years in State Prison from Newark, N. J., but managed to escape.

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

The Controller's Monthly Statement—Warrants Drawn and Bonds Issued.

The following monthly statement of the City and County finances has been issued from the Controller's office:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 6, 1873.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1873, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $12,482,601 16. Also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt, as of Dec. 31, 1872, and Feb. 28, 1873, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during that period:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

	To Jan. 31.	In February.
Assessment Fund	$4,809 15	$4,674,095 59
Arrearages of 1871, chapters 9 and 29, Laws 1872	80,019 58	171,052 95
Board of Apportionment, expenses of	79 00	....
Board of Apportionment and Audit, expenses of	1,924 93	289 43
Contract Commission, expenses of	3,000 00	....
Cleaning streets under Police Department	100,000 00	75,000 00
Department of Public Parks	100,090 00	100,090 00
Department of Docks	16,859 65	50,816 45
Department of Public Works	404,097 81	3,723,716 37
Department of Public Instruction	25,000 00	850,000 00
Department of Police	305,400 00	280,033 00
Department of Finance	6,644 45	44,746 94
Department of Health	1,219 73	12,820 02
Department of Public Charities and Correction	59,117 54	171,944 99
Excise License Fund	1,186 65	1,289 13
Fourth-avenue Improvement Fund	41,921 97	123,341 13
Free floating baths	282 00	211 45
Fire Department	77,471 57	74,863 39
Fire Telegraph Fund	197,586 48	....
Foundling Asylum for support of foundlings	8,818 75	....
Intestate estates	....	137 92
Interest on stocks and bonds (City)	464,219 96	153 22
Judgments	61,432 19	1,349 87
Law Department; salaries and contingencies of	8,058 94	7,655 92
Municipal Correction Bureau of	3,000 00	1,600 00
Printing for Departments—Civil and Police Courts	5,962 15	3,099 35
Public buildings—construction and repairs	5,040 00	2,879 09
Removing night soil and dead animals	5,730 00	1,350 00
Revenue Bonds of 1874 paid	65,000 00	47,000 00
Remission of assessments on church property	1,265 55	3,365 32
Stationery, blank-books, Department Civil and Police Courts	1,130 64	1,171 12
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies Legislative Department	15,221 19	38,836 56
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies Mayor's Office	....	1,834 33
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies Board of Assessors	....	2,311 77
Salaries and contingencies Department of Buildings	3,099 87	8,782 02
Salaries and contingencies City Courts	27,749 99	25,883 28
Salaries and contingencies Board of Revision and Correction	....	333 40
Salaries Judiciary	3,200 00	12,984 97
Total	$2,168,559 78	$9,886,389 03
		2,168,559 78
Total amount warrants on City account		$12,054,939 81

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

	To Jan. 31.	In February.
Advertising	$353 62	....
Arrearages of 1871	16,189 70	$550 53
Armories and drill-rooms	5,322 05	20,871 15
Asylums and reformatory institutions	59,041 53	24,195 96
Cleaning and supplies for County offices	16,196 17	7,461 00
Commissioners of Records, expenditures of	7,651 78	3,955 12
Coroners' fees	583 36	291 66
Contingencies — District-Attorney's office	....	18 0
Contingencies—County Office	....	1,227 4
Disbursements and fees, County offices and witnesses	....	1,500 00
Election expenses	25,998 93	9,648 13
Interest on County Stocks and bonds	80,849 65	5,712 50
Lighting and heating County offices	4,224 00	1,473 38
Jury fees	....	5,000 00
New County Court-house	....	39 04
Printing for Legislative Department	447 30	909 59
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary	1,488 00	6,968 57
Repairs to county offices and buildings	1,900 60	2,818 64
Rents	875 00	500 00
Repairing and preserving records, Register's office	481 84	250 00
Stationery, law and blank books	301 90	2,817 92
Salaries, Executive	14,496 05	14,792 88
Salaries, Judiciary	40,940 87	33,270 34
Salaries, Legislative	3,333 24	2,749 90
Support of prisoners in County Jail	....	245 00
Total	$280,675 59	$147,285 76
		280,675 59
Total amount warrants to Feb. 28		427,961 25
Add City account		12,054,939 81
Total amount for City and County		$12,482,601 16

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, '72.	Jan. 31, '73.	Feb. 28, '73.
City Account.			
Payable from Sinking Fund	$24,160,063 50	$24,235,063 50	$24,266,113 50
Payable from Taxation	39,625,592 01	41,706,678 49	42,798,178 49
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	16,927,373 30	17,359,272 30	18,797,872 30
Revenue bonds, Chap. 1, 9, and 29, Laws '72	6,446,497 55	6,431,497 55	6,584,497 55
Revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes, 1873	....	....	250,000 00
County Account.			
Payable from taxation	29,987,404 46	29,987,404 46	29,990,565 23
Revenue bonds, Chap. 1, 9, and 29, Laws '72	1,667,700 00	1,682,700 00	1,682,700 00
Revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes, 1873	....	....	200,000 00
Total	$118,816,229 82	$121,463,216 30	$124,539,927 07
Less Sinking Fund	23,348,074 89	23,475,579 47	23,598,118 25
Total	$95,467,154 93	$97,987,636 83	$100,941,808 82
Cash in City and County Treasury		4,026,725 83	
Cash in Sinking Fund		352,405 88	

The following stocks and bonds have been issued:

For Croton Water purposes	$190,000 00
Riverside Park improvement, payment of land	2,590,000 00
Fire telegraph	197,586 48
New-York Bridge	150,000 00
Public parks	150,000 00
Public Works for sewer repairs	10,000 00
Public Works, street improvements, payable from assessments	359,000 00
Riverside Park improvement, payable from assessments	1,111,500 00
Revenue bonds payable from taxation	685,000 00
Total	$5,343,086 48

The above stocks and bonds were issued in accordance with special laws for works in progress—assessment bonds on account of improvements being made, and to be repaid by assessments to be collected; revenue bonds in anticipation of tax of 1873, and on account of arrearages of 1871, and advertising claims prior to 1871, as authorized by chapters 1, 9, 29, and 375, laws of 1872.

Receipts by the Controller.

Controller Green received yesterday the following amounts from the Bureaus of Collection of Taxes and Assessments:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From tax receipts and interest on same	$13,562 18	
From Croton water rent and interest	28 75	—$13,590 93

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

From arrears of tax and interest	$13,078 20	
From arrears of assessments and interest	4,538 94	
From arrears of Croton water rent and interest	96 42	— 17,713 56

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

From assessments for Riverside Park opening and Broadway widening and street improvements	302,048 68
Total	$333,353 17

The St. Louis Grays.

The St. Louis Grays will depart for home to-morrow. They leave the Grand Central Hotel, where they are now stopping, at 12 M., and will be escorted to the train by two companies of the Twenty-second. They go by way of Baltimore and Cincinnati, and on their arrival at St. Louis will be received by the battalion under command of Mayor James W. Shaler. During the evening the commissioned officers of the Twenty-second Regiment tendered the Grays a banquet at their armory.

The German Opposition to the Charter.

A mass-meeting of the German Central Reform Organization was held at the Beethoven Club-house, Fifth-street, last night, for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the charter, and to concert measures to secure its defeat. Henry Clausen presided, and after a brief opening speech, Oswald Ottendorfer then addressed the meeting against the passage of the charter, alleging that it was a party measure in the interest of the Republicans. Mr. Ottendorfer then proposed a resolution which was adopted, calling for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to draft a suitable charter, and submit it to the people for approval. A committee was appointed to cooperate with other organizations for the attainment of the object in view. After which the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Henry Morgan will repeat his lecture, "Fast Young Men," by special request, on Sunday evening, at the Cooper Institute.

A lecture on "Co-operation Applied to Cheap Restaurants and Homes for the People" will be delivered this evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Union.

A quantity of smuggled silks and kid gloves, valued at $5,000, was seized from the steamer Frisia upon her arrival at this port yesterday.

The Property Clerk reports that during February $9,259 worth of property was recovered by the Police, of which $9,150 worth was restored to its owners.

The "month's mind," or commemorative mass for the late Father Starrs, was celebrated yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bishop McNierny, of Albany, officiating.

Prof. J. E. M. Gillard (colored) will lecture at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Thirty-fifth-street, Monday evening next, on "The Future of the Colored Race."

John Hill, a collector in the employ of E. Christiansen, of No. 39 Vesey-street, was held for trial, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $30 from his employer.

Henry Kabill was arrested by a Sheriff's officer yesterday, at the suit of I. F. Paul and another, for alleged fraud. In default of $11,000 bail, he was committed to Ludlow-street Jail.

Henry Robb, a merchant of Santiago, Chili, South America, lost $800 in the gambling den of Otis Scanlan, at No. 653 Broadway. He made complaint, and Scanlan was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

The master carpenters have adopted a resolution that on and after the 20th inst., the employes of the members of the association must resume the ten-hour system. In future men will be hired and paid by the hour.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool on Feb. 22, and Queenstown on Feb. 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand by the White Star steamer.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Katherine Kingsley, the colored woman frozen to death on Buffalo-avenue on the 3d inst., returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from exposure to cold while under the influence of liquor.

A meeting of the Southern Association was held last evening at the Grand Central Hotel, Gen. John Morgan, of Alabama, presiding. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. E. A. O'Neal, Judge A. J. Requier, and others.

Dr. Harte, last evening, read a paper before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, on the "Chemical Properties of Steel," after which Mr. Robert E. Haywood read a paper advocating the "Narrow Gauge Railroad System."

The fourth of a course of lectures to newsboys was delivered by Mr. H. C. Granger, last night, at the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The subject was "Ancient and Modern Light-houses," and was attentively listened to by the boys.

Patrolman John Cosgrove, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was tried before the Police Commissioners yesterday for intoxication, and, being found guilty, was dismissed the department, of which he had been a member about a month.

William L. Tinker was yesterday arrested by a Deputy Sheriff on an order from the Superior Court, issued by Judge Van Voorst, in a suit brought by James A. Brown, charging Tinker with the fraudulent conversion of seven horses and other property. Tinker was held in $2,500 bail to answer.

The New-York College of Dentistry held their commencement last evening at Irving Hall, Dr. Frank Abbott presiding. The exercises were interspersed with music by Dowing's Ninth Regiment Band, and consisted of conferring degrees, awarding the Faculty prize, and an address to the graduates by Prof. Satterlee.

In the case of Ann McGuinness, charged at Jefferson Market Police Court, Thursday, with receiving stolen goods, Mr. Edward Keysel was the prosecutor, representing Messrs. Vance & Co., from whom the goods were stolen. The name of Edward Keysel was mentioned in our report in error as being concerned in the theft.

A dinner was given at Delmonico's last night, in honor of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of North Carolina, who on Tuesday night delivered the annual address before the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Among the gentlemen present were Drs. James R. Leaming, A. L. Loomis, D. B. St. John Roosa, Chas. Inslee Pardee, Wm. H. Thomson, Jas. H. Anderson, Chas. A. Budd, Henry Draper, W. Darling and J. T. Monell. The event was much enjoyed.

BROOKLYN.

During February, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, assisted 12,253 persons, and expended $7,342 74.

The Western District Dock-master's official conduct is to be investigated. It is alleged that his charges for wharfage have been illegal.

The Deficiency bill, which has been made up for transmission to the Legislature, includes items for city work of various kinds amounting to $78,660 59.

The officials of the Cross-town Railroad are to be summoned before the Aldermanic Railroad Committee, to answer for reducing the accommodations on the line.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp, last night, at No. 233 Fifth-street, Williamsburg, caused the destruction of the building by fire. The loss will be about $1,100; partially insured.

Sawdust swindlers' circulars are going the rounds over the signature of one Samuel Graves, No. 132 Broadway, E. D., offering to furnish counterfeit greenbacks at the rate of about one-tenth of the nominal value.

The Governor will hear the charges against District-Attorney Britton on the 12th inst., and this officer and certain members of the Committee of Fifty have been notified to attend the hearing on that day.

During January and February ninety-six cases of scarlet fever were reported, of which number forty-one resulted fatally. The number of cases is 177 less than during the corresponding months of last year.

The will of Mrs. Sophia K. Noble, of New Lots, bequeathing $3,500 to Methodist Churches in the neighborhood, is being contested by her husband on the ground that the testator was influenced by the pastors of the favored churches.

The dead body of a female infant was found in a cess-pool, at the house on the north-west corner of South Second and Sixth streets, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. Although supposed to be a case of infanticide, no clue has been obtained by the police as to the guilty parties.

The principal witness in the case of Officers Adams and Leavry, of East New-York, charged with participating in a number of burglaries committed in that locality, now repudiates his former statements, alleging that his accusations against the officers were uttered in joke. The investigation will continue.

LONG ISLAND.

A village camp meeting, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Association, of Eastern Long Island, will begin on Wednesday, March 12, at Moriches, and continue three days.

NEW-JERSEY.

An alarm of fire caused a panic in Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, yesterday. No one was injured.

Peter Brady, a brakeman on the Central Railroad, fell from the train at North Branch, yesterday, and was killed.

Yesterday morning a party of thieves took the safe from the store of Charles Boice, at Dunellen, and blew it open. They obtained about $690 in money and jewelry, with which they escaped.

Mr. Plimsoll and England's Ship-Owner—Unparliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 20, the regular business of the evening was delayed for a short time by an incident arising out of the indictment recently preferred by Mr. Plimsoll against the shipping interest. The matter was brought before the House, as a "question of privilege," by Mr. E. Smith, who first of all handed to the clerk at the table a copy of Mr. Plimsoll's book, entitled *Our Seamen—An Appeal*, and a long extract from this was read by the clerk. In it Mr. Plimsoll stated that "three of the greatest sinners in the trade"—*i. e.*, ship-owners who sent ships to sea in an unseaworthy condition knowingly and willfully—had found their way into Parliament; that one of them had withdrawn his opposition to a bill of Mr. Plimsoll for fear of exposure; with other particulars referring to their parliamentary conduct. It also contained a threat that if they opposed the motion for a Royal Commission which Mr. Plimsoll is about to bring before the House, he would expose them by name. Premising that there was nothing personal to himself in the book, Mr. Smith said that two out of the three gentlemen indicated were seeking a remedy in a court of law, and rumor was busy selecting the name of the third out of the six or seven ship-owners in the House. Reminding the House that before the Royal Commission for which Mr. Plimsoll was about to move, any statements might be made without fear of the law of libel, and urging that the House should be jealous of the honor of its members, Mr. Smith suggested a select committee to inquire whether a bona fide case for a commission could be made out. With regard to the threat, that if those three members opposed that Royal Commission their incognito should be removed, Mr. Smith maintained that it was a gross interference with the freedom of debate, and he wound up by moving a resolution that to accuse members of grievous offenses, and to threaten them with exposure if they take part in the debates, is conduct highly reprehensible and injurious to the honor and dignity of the House.

Mr. Plimsoll, in reply, said, having been informed by the "highest authority" that he had committed an offense—though it was unintentional—against the House of Commons, he at once offered to it the sincere expression of his regret. In the most unreserved language he apologized for having inadvertently, in his earnestness to remedy what he believed to be a serious wrong, used language which might be held to be disrespectful to a body of which he deemed it to be the highest honor of his life to have been elected a member. Having made this apology, which was very cordially received, Mr. Plimsoll withdrew from the House.

SHAKESPEARE'S CLOWNS.

Lecture by Mr. George Vandenhoff at Association Hall.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, the elocutionist, delivered a lecture, last evening, at Association Hall, before a fair audience, upon the clowns and fools of Shakespeare. He said that Shakespeare's fools were representatives of real character existing at the time he wrote—characters somewhat resembling the clowns of the modern circus. He read *Jacques'* description of meeting *Touchstone* in the forest, saying that it was that kind of half folly and half wisdom that seemed to constitute the stock in trade of the fool. The custom of having jesters in the houses of the wealthy and at court prevailed in England as early as the Saxon period, and fools of both sexes were entertained in the houses of the great—a custom which, perhaps, has not yet gone out of fashion. [Laughter.] The speaker showed how the voluntary guardianship of "naturals" led to the custom of having court jesters and fools to provide amusement in an imbecile wit at which we wonder at the present day. He drew a picture of the life of the beer-drinking, beef-eating, uncultured baron of the olden time, when good taste—at once the cause and effect of refinement—had little sway, and whose poverty of resource led to the employment of the jester. He gave anecdotes of Jack Oats, who "still did guess at wisdom, though seldom attaining it," and described the fool's dress and the license to which his cap and bells entitled him. In very early times the fool wore a yellow gown, had his head shaven like a monk, and was led by an ape—the lecturer here reading Longfellow's poem "Robert of Sicily;"—but the motley-minded men of Shakespeare's time wore motley, a bipartite costume, with a hood like a cowl, covered with bells, and adorned with ass' ears, or a cap terminating in a cock's head or a cock's comb—whence the derivation of cockscomb—and for a wand a bauble with a fool's head on top. He spoke of the freedom enjoyed by the fool, and the power he sometimes obtained at court, giving amusing anecdotes of Will Summers, Henry VIII.'s favorite fool, Tripoli, Francis I.'s fool, and others. Fuller said that none but a fool would be made jester, and none but a wit could fill the position. Mr. Vandenhoff here read freely from *Touchstone*, *Launcelot Gobbo*, the clown in "Twelfth Night," &c., to show how perfectly Shakespeare drew the character, for, as the wit and wisdom of Shakespeare were pre-eminent, so it is to be expected that his fools and clowns will be good, and they had more wit than any of the wits of his time. Beaumont and Fletcher seldom introduced them; Massinger never. The lecturer then spoke of another class of jesters: the retainer who sings and plays, and said that the practice once prevailed of introducing the fool between the scenes, like the clown in the ring, but the license was abused, and ribaldry was the result. The lecturer ascribed the obscenity and nonsense in Shakespeare to this cause.

The West Farms Murder Trial—The Verdict and Sentence.

The trial of James Ennis, for the murder of his wife, at West Farms, on the 11th February, was concluded at White Plains yesterday. For the defense, witnesses were examined who testified to the previous good character of the prisoner, and medical evidence was given to prove that death might have resulted from a latent malady, to which Mrs. Ennis was subject. After the address of the counsel on both sides, Judge Tappen summed up, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After about half an hour's deliberation, they re-entered the court-room, and rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree against the prisoner, whereupon the court sentenced him to fourteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Judge then thanked the jury for the attention they had given to the case, and discharged them.

Fire in Duane-Street.

Shortly after 6¼ o'clock, yesterday evening, a fire was discovered in the five-story marble building No. 107 Duane-street, owned by Mrs. Martha Coe. Augustus Silber, hoop-skirt manufacturer, occupying the third and fourth floors, lost on stock $4,000; insured. H. Harrison, clothing manufacturer, occupying the fifth floor, lost on stock about $500. T. P. Weeks & Co., paper-hanging manufactory, on the first floor, lost $4,000 on stock; insured for $125,000. The building was damaged $500; insured for $35,000.

Suit Against the United States Government by a Bridge Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—In the United States Court, to-day, a suit was brought against the United States Government by the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge Company for $557,000, alleged damages incurred in consequence of alterations required in the construction of a bridge as to its height and width of channel span. The assent of the United States Government to building this bridge was given March 3, 1869. The Congressional legislation requiring the change on which the claim is based was section 5 of the bill for appropriations for Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1872, and approved March 3, 1871. The same act provides that the parties injured thereby may seek redress in the United States Court. The case is said to be the first of its kind ever brought against the Government.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market rather dull; shippers troubled to find cars; prices about ¼c. lower: Good, 1,250 to 1,300 lbs., sold at $5@$5 50; Choice, 1,375 to 1,450 lbs., at $5 75@$6 15; Butchers' Cows and Steers, $3 25@$4 90; Good Feeders, $4 20@$4 25; shipments, 1,600. Live Hogs dull; prices weak; receipts, 15,000; quality generally rather poor; sales of common to good at $4 25@$4 60; good to choice sorted, $4 70@$4 80; shipments, 7,000. Sheep in fair demand and steady; receipts, 2,000; sales of fair to good at $4 50@$5; shipments, 318.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands visited Washington on Inauguration Day. KNOX accommodated them all with his Spring style of gentlemen's hats, just introduced, at No. 212 Broadway, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, and Prescott House.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—H. S. Faren, J. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Phillips, child, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ganther and servant boy, W. F. Payson, Mrs. Wm. Louden and infant, John Ferguson, Mrs. Walter Abbott and child, Mrs. Spalding and two daughters, T. McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. John MacMurray, Mrs. J. Townsend, H. Gillespie, John Griffin, Wm. H. Fry, Wm. Fisher, Chas. W. Field, Dr. George and Mrs. Parmlee, A. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whytock, Chas. Ballard, C. G. Buckland, D. Bould, Wm. Bonnell, Mrs. Z. Hanfield, son, and daughter, Henry Cooke Smith, Rev. Edward and Mrs. Chester, Jas. Bateman, Miss S. Barry, Mrs. R. W. Bronsen, Geo. Atwood, Thos. W. Weeding, Jos. B. Lewis, Mrs. Emily Heinemann, son, and maid, Henry A. Cram and son, Capt. T. F. Chapman, Capt. John Dyser, F. E. Sutton, Mayer Sternberger.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Miss M. T. Lynch, Miss Alla Shearing, Jas. A. Cahn, J. S. Miller, J. B. Lindsley, G. M. Barrett and wife, E. M. Lawrence, Miss Ella Havens, J. T. Arnold, and 10 in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets......6:00 | Moon sets...3:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.3:12 | Gov. Island....4:01 | Hell Gate...5:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ships J. T. Foster, Choate, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton & Co.; City of Sparta, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Winged Hunter, Small, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Sonora, Paine, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark George N. Jenkins, Hilton, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Chance, (Br.,) Christoffer, Santa Martha and Carthagena, D. De Castro & Co.; Venture, (Br.,) Holmes, Bahia for orders, Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Kate Bingham, McNair, Havre, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Evelyn, Bagley, Jacksonville, &c., Warren Ray & Bro.; Melita, (Br.,) Lake, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Henry Parker, Lewis, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Co.; Jennie F. Willey, Willey, Fernandina, S. C. Loud & Co.; Aseida & Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; John P. Augur, Cook, Para, for orders, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Eva, Voorhis, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Feb. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 177 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Marathon, (of Boston,) Donnell, Palermo Dec. 6, with fruit, &c., to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Isabel, (Arg.,) Zaza 21 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud. Feb. 23, off Cape Florida, spoke brig Faustina, from Havana, for New-York; 26th, lat. 34 35, lon. 74 20, passed schr. W. W. Simmons, steering S. W.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Bryant, Sama 28 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Wexford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Bradshaw, Seville 37 ds., with cork, lead, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Isaac Howland, (of Boston,) Byrne, Monkey Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Cornelia, Dennison, Cedar Keys, Fla., 22 ds., with timber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Thomas Sinnickson, (of Philadelphia,) Dickerson, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Livingston, Hurlbert & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, Saxon, Hercules, and Centipede, all from Philadelphia; schrs. Josephine, from Jacksonville; E. L. Cordery and Rising Sun, from Savannah.

Returned brig Lizzie J. Bigelow, hence for Cayenne, with loss of jibboom and cathead, having been in contact with the fishing-schr. Tidal Wave, of Provincetown. The schr. had her port bows stove, and also returned to the city.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—Arr. steam-ship Charleston and schr. J. C. Nash, from New-York. Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schrs. Laura H. Jones and C. M. Porter, from New-York; Anne Valentine, from Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 6.—Arr. schr. Samuel Hart, from Rockport, Me., for Norfolk, and schrs. Prescott, for Portland; schrs. Starlight, New-York, for Calais; H. H. Fisk, (3 m.,) Portland for Baltimore; Annie May, do., for Philadelphia; Addie M. Bird, do., for Havana; Addie Ryerson, St. John, N. B., for New-York; Plymouth Rock, Boston; R. N. Miller, do., for Philadelphia; Frances Ellen, Calais, for Providence. Passed by—Schrs. Crescent Lodge, Portland, for New-York, and Chauncey P. Crafts, unknown.

Sld. Schrs. H. Prescott and Plymouth Rock.

March 7.—No arrivals.

Sld. Schrs Starlight and Addie Ryerson.

10 A. M.—Wind W. S. W., fresh; clear.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The Allan line steam-ship Nestorian, Capt. Wylie, from Baltimore Feb. 23, had arr. here.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square.

THE "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES ARE STEM-WINDERS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, GUARANTEED ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST YET MADE.

BORDEN'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

DIAMOND BRAND — BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF — DIAMOND BRAND — TRADE MARK — TRADE MARK.

This superior article is concentrated in vacuo at a low degree of heat, and has NONE OF THE DISAGREEABLE TASTE characterizing all other extracts of Beef; the freedom from which renders it invaluable in the making of soups, and when administered in the sick-room is acceptable to the patient.

Used as stock for soup, no difference can be detected from soup made from meat purchased of the butcher.

In this convenient form soups can be made not only much more readily, but with economy to the consumer, one quart of rich soup costing but ten cents. This Extract is put up in cans of four ounces and eight ounces.

This new article, recently introduced into the market, has already been adopted by families who have dispensed with the purchase of meat for making soups, and rely solely upon the use of BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

For sale by the following firms:

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, No. 130 Chambers-st., and corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

PARK & TILFORD, No. 121 Broadway, and No. 112 6th-av.

MACY & CO., No. 219 6th-av., and No. 757 6th-av.

W. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 1,126 Broadway, No. 867 6th-av.

J. N. GALWAY, 1,268 B'dway, and 423 4th-av.

TILFORD & CO., No. 10 4th-av.

A. T. ALSEO, No. 228 Bowery, corner Bond-st.

H. H. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

A. B. LUDLAM, No. 21 Fulton-st.

J. S. JACKSON & CO., No. 346 6th-av.

J. SOWROSAN, No. 828 6th-av., corner 47th-st.

G. WALKER, No. 168 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

J. J. MORRIS, University-place and 12th-st.

THE BORDEN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY has also on sale

BORDEN'S ROAST BEEF.

It consists of the choicest parts of the meat, viz., nothing but the Sirloin and Porterhouse Steak and Rib pieces.

Canned Meats have not heretofore secured the commendation of the public, for the reason that nothing has been offered that has pleased either the palate or the eye, owing to the canning of the coarser parts of the beef, and prepared in such a way as to repel; while BORDEN'S ROAST BEEF will meet the approval of the most fastidious.

By Borden's method of roasting nearly all of the water being expelled (100 pounds fresh beef contains 75 pounds of water) the one pound can of Borden's Roast Beef will be found to contain as much solid meat as is usually found in a three-pound can of the ordinary canned beef.

The BORDEN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY'S establishment is located in Colorado County, Texas, where the beeves slaughtered by this Company are in perfect condition and of the finest quality.

For sale at the office of the

BORDEN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY,

Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth-st., near Canal, and Nos. 227 and 229 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

STATEMENT OF THE

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 212 BROADWAY, corner Fulton-st.

For the Year ending Dec. 31, 1872.

RECEIPTS DURING 1872.

For Premiums		[illegible]
For Interest		[illegible]
For Rents, Re-Insurance, &c.		[illegible]
Total Receipts		$328,598 77

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1872.

Paid for Death Claims on Policies	$109,481 00	
Paid for Dividends, Returned Premiums and Purchased Policies	61,236 94	
Total amount paid Policy holders		$170,717 94
Paid for Commissions, Taxes, Advertising, Rent, Medical Examiners' Fees, &c.	134,147 [illegible]	[illegible]

ASSETS.

New-York State and County Bonds	$112,[illegible]
Brooklyn City Bonds	2,050 00
Cash in bank, on hand, and in transmission	[illegible]
Interest accrued	17,[illegible]
Premium Loans on Policies in force	410,[illegible]
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of transmission	321,704 [illegible]
Temporary Loans, Bills Receivable, and all other property	107,830 87
Gross Assets Dec. 31, 1872	$900,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Death Claims not yet due	$9,600 00	
Accrued Rents, Dividends, and other claims	9,296 21	[illegible]
Net Assets Jan. 1, 1873		$881,[illegible]

Number of Policies issued in 1872 .... [illegible]

Insuring the sum of .... [illegible]

Attention is called to the company's new plans of insurance, full information in regard to which can be procured by application to the company or any of its agents.

EDW'D A. J[illegible], President. JONATH'N O. HALSEY, Vice-President.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary. CHAS. G. PEARSON, Assistant Secretary.

CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR. AGENTS WANTED.

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J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,

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THOMAS R. AGNEW RETIRES FROM business in April next, and is now closing out his entire stock of Teas, Coffees, Flour, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions below cost, for the next twenty days. Everybody should call and get bargains at once. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich-st.

BILLIARD BALLS.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS made.—2-inch, $4; 2¼-inch, $5; 2½-inch, $6; fifteen ball pool, 2¼-inch, $24 set; billiard counters, red, white, and blue, $3 set; 1¼-inch checks, $30 set; 1½-inch, $5 per 100.

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